The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Breaking Up of Fenian Headquarters in Paris.

Seizure of Important Documents by the Police.

Tax Riots in Portugal—Resignation of the Ministry.

France Abandons the General Conference.

THE FENIANS IN EUROPE.

The Fenian Headquarters Discovered in Paris, and Broken Up—Seizure of Important Documents.

BRUSSELS, Friday, Jan. 3.

Le Nord (newspaper) has received intelligence from Paris that the headquarters of the Fenian Brotherhood on the Continent have been discovered in the Faubourg du Temple, in Paris, and have been seized by the French Police. A large quantity of letters and other documents, revealing the plans of the Fenian organization, and a list of the Head Centres of the Brotherhood were found on the premises, and have been forwarded by the French authorities to London. The account in *Le Nord* also states that among the documents brought to light was one containing the details of a plot for destroying a portion of the British Channel fleet by fire. Other papers of a similar character have been discovered, all of which have been placed in the hands of the British Government.

Examination of the Clerkenwell Conspirators.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 3—Evening.

The examination of DESMOND, ALLAN and others, alleged to be implicated in the Clerkenwell jail explosion, has resulted so far in producing no satisfactory evidence as to their criminality, and leaves the affair almost as much a mystery as it was before the investigation commenced. The magistrate has adjourned the examination one week.

An Outbreak in Ireland Anticipated—Disposition of British Troops.

DUBLIN, Friday, Jan. 3.

Lord STRATHNAIRN, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland, is actively engaged in disposing his troops to meet a possible outbreak. Particular attention is directed to the counties of Cork and Tipperary, in which extraordinary precautions are being taken. The banks of the River Shannon and the west coast of the island are guarded with increased vigilance to prevent a landing. The police in all the large cities, especially in the south, are unusually active and watchful.

PORTUGAL.

Excitement Regarding the New Taxes—Resignation of the Ministry.

LISBON, Friday, Jan. 3.

Tumults have broken out in this city and in other parts of Portugal, in consequence of the imposition of new taxes. The unpopularity of the new system, and the excitement created by the attempt to carry it into effect, have led to the resignation of the Ministry.

THE ROMAN CONFERENCE.

The French Government Abandons the Idea of a Conference.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 3.

It is now generally conceded, notwithstanding the recent attempt of certain journals to revive an impression to the contrary, that all hopes of assembling a General Conference of the European Powers, for the settlement of the Roman question, have been abandoned by the French Government.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A Warlike Significance Attached to the Late Conference—Russian Agents Inciting Turkish Insurrection.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 3.

It is thought that the Conference on the Eastern question, recently held in St. Petersburgh, by the leading diplomats of Russia, has a warlike significance.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 3.

An urgent note has been received by the French Government from the Sublime Porte, in which it is stated that Russian agents are endeavoring to incite revolt among the Christian subjects of the Sultan, and a vigorous protest is made by the Turkish Government against such hostile action, or at least connivance therein, on the part of Russia.

ITALY.

Menabrea not Able to Complete His Cabinet—Political Agitation.

FLORENCE, Friday, Jan. 3.

MENABREA has not yet succeeded in completing his new Cabinet, and the Ministerial crisis continues. Meanwhile the political agitation in the country is incessant and widespread.

WEST INDIES.

More Earthquakes at Porto Rico.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 3.

Advices from Porto Rico say that island was visited by an earthquake again on the 29th of December. The shocks, however, were slight, and caused little alarm among the inhabitants.

Joshua Baker Appointed Governor of Louisiana by Gen. Hancock.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 3.

Paragraph eight of Special Orders No. 2, headquarters of the Fifth District, dated Jan. 2, 1868, is as follows:

"His Excellency B. F. FLANDERS, Governor of the State of Louisiana, having resigned that office, Mr. JOSHUA BAKER is hereby appointed to the vacancy occasioned thereby."

The same order assigns Brevet Gen. R. C. BUCHANAN to duty as Commander of the District of Louisiana, and Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The *Times*, speaking of the new Governor, says he is a native of Kentucky, but an old citizen of Louisiana, and was a member of the Philadelphia Conservative Convention of 1866; that he is fully qualified under the Reconstruction act, and can take the test oath.

In reply to a communication from Gov. FLANDERS, charging the Police jury of the parish of Orleans (right bank) with official corruption, and recommending their removal, Gen. HANCOCK says:

"These charges present a proper case for judicial investigation and determination, and it is evident that the courts of justice can afford adequate relief for the wrongs complained of, if proved. He concludes that it is not advisable to resort to the measure suggested.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Inauguration of Gov. Bullock—His Message to the Legislature.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 3.

Gov. BULLOCK was inaugurated to-day. His message to the Legislature is a long and comprehensive document of eighty-five printed pages. The Governor comments, with much satisfaction, upon the fact that never before have the returns of the Department of Education been so encouraging as at this time. Two hundred and thirty-six thousand pupils have been in attendance in the public schools during an average time of eight months. Eight thousand teachers were employed. The amount raised by taxation during the year for the support of free education was $2,355,605. The funded debt of the Commonwealth, including loans to railroads, amounts to nearly $24,000,000, nearly all secured by sinking funds, bonds, mortgages and collaterals. The institutions of public charity are commended for their appearance and general management. The State has supported 1,717 paupers and 500 lunatics, at an expense of $255,000, and has contributed upward of $80,000 to private charitable institutions. The institutions of juvenile reform, the Nautical School, and the State Reform Schools at Lancaster and Westborough, have been kept up at an expense of $140,000 for the year. The Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes, incorporated at the last session of the Legislature, was formally opened on the 1st of October. The State Prison has not only sustained itself, but has earned $21,000 over all expenses. The number of commitments to the State Prison last year was 128, being less than the average of thirty-eight years. The cost of maintaining the State militia amounts to $150,000 a year. The amount of deposits in the savings banks is more than $80,000,000, and of this sum five-eighths have accumulated within the last ten years. The prospect for the eventual completion of the Hoosac Tunnel are declared to be satisfactory. Of the Prohibitory law, Gov. BULLOCK says:

"In a free Commonwealth the will of the people must be acknowledged, respected and obeyed as the supreme law of the land. After ample consideration and free discussion, they have expressed at the ballot-box their emphatic disapproval of the Prohibitory law, so called, with its present penalties and methods of enforcement. Precisely what policy shall be adopted in its stead they have not so distinctly intimated. But it is to be supposed that the representatives of their own selection, fresh from the popular assemblies, have been made fully aware of the sentiments and desires of their immediate constituents. Under these circumstances, it would be presumptuous in me, however decided my convictions, to propose and maintain a policy which might conflict with the expressed pleasure of the people. In response to an order of inquiry addressed to me by the House of Representatives of 1867, I had the honor to state that "It is not for the chief executive magistrate to assume at his discretion, in one instance to enforce, and in another instance to suspend, existing laws. For this would be virtually to exercise legislative power;" and further, that "if laws which are deemed unwise are found upon the statute book, they must nevertheless be enforced impartially and faithfully by all the officers of the Government, until amended or repealed by the Legislature, with whom alone rests the power of making and repealing the laws." By the principles expressed in that communication I propose steadfastly to abide; and accordingly I respectfully refer this whole question, so momentous in its relations, and so interesting to the people, to the careful deliberation and wise judgment of their representatives in the General Court. I must, however, be permitted to record my deliberate conviction that the moral and religious sentiment of our community will not tolerate the absence of all legislative provisions regarding the traffic in intoxicating drinks, but demands its restraint, regulation, control, by positive enactment. And further, that no statute will command the respect and permanent support of the people of Massachusetts, which shall conflict with the paramount claims of industry, sobriety and good order, or be inconsistent with their reputation as an intelligent and Christian Commonwealth."

Referring to national matters, Gov. BULLOCK says:

We have destroyed involuntary servitude, we have manumitted a race of men, conceded to them equality, civil and political rights. In the proceedings of the Conventions in the Southern States, which they have mainly controlled, I believe that after making due allowances, they have displayed a praiseworthy moderation. It is a sacred duty to insure them protection in the enjoyment of their rights. We have guaranteed this, but we must also remember there are millions of the white race who cannot, and must not always be retained in the position of abject foes—millions whose productive labor is necessary for the discharge of national obligations, which must never be repudiated, and whose good will and coöperation are essential to a complete and thorough reunion. Let us then hear no more of confiscation and attainder for the Southern masses. Let us make an end of illiberal and unfriendly legislation, and while compromising no principle for which we have contended, let us restore those lately in rebellion to equality of rights as speedily as is consistent with the national safety. The present obstacles to reconstruction must come to a speedy end, whether they be interposed by unrepentant rebels, by a President who does not make treason odious, or by those whom his policy has deluded into renewed resistance. The welfare and will of the people require peace. Peace from the turmoil of mind as well as from turmoil of war. Peace for their finances, for their industry, for their commerce; and having the determination and power, there is no mistaking the agency by which they intend to enforce it. If embittered men refuse to accept the boon that is proffered, the responsibility, the shame, and ruinous consequences will be theirs alone. If they are so blind to their own interest as to incite hostility between races, they will find that the nation is strong, that the nation will maintain its guarantees. No rights of loyal men will be surrendered to effect any settlement whatsoever. Equality of rights and universal suffrage are irreversible facts. The wheels of revolution do not roll backward. In the march of civilization and democratic ideas this nation takes no backward step. ULYSSES S. GRANT! It is the record of history that in great public crises the instinct of a nation points with unerring sagacity to some man of the people whom they adopt at once, in the assurance of faith, as their chosen champion and deliverer, and by a natural law this abiding confidence is through its own soothing power the surest guarantee of success. In this dark hour of national exigency we have need of a leader whose integrity is uncorrupted by political associations, and whose patriotism has not permitted him to descend to the arena of partisan warfare—of a tried leader of undaunted courage, who will be swayed neither by popular passion nor sectional prejudice—of a man of cautious reticence, who has no inconsistencies to explain, no politics to maintain, no theories to promulgate—of a leader who comprehends the position and relations of all sections of our common country, and will bring to the administration of public affairs executive ability, economical ideas, a clear head and an honest heart. It is manifest that it is the same Providence which brought us safely through the storm of war, that gives this whole people now with singular unanimity to recognize in a plain and unpretending citizen, him whose energy, discretion, and exalted patriotism will restore peace and prosperity to discordant States and a distracted land. The man for the crisis; the man for the hour; the man of the people, is ULYSSES S. GRANT. Before his preëminent fitness for the high office to which a grateful nation would elevate him, let personal preferences yield; let faction subside, that peace, good will and union may once more and forever abide throughout the Republic. The Governor closes with a warm eulogy upon his predecessor, JOHN A. ANDREW.

The National Lincoln Monument Association.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 3.

A meeting of the National Lincoln Monument Association was held yesterday afternoon at Springfield, Ill. Gov. OGLESBY was in the chair. The Executive Committee was instructed to prepare an advertisement inviting architects and artists to furnish designs and specifications for the monument on the basis of the $250,000 fund. The advertisement is to be submitted to a meeting of the Association to be held on Thursday next. The fund in the treasury, contributed by private subscription, amounts to $80,000, added to which is $50,000 appropriated by the Legislature of the State. Appeal will be made to the Legislature for moderate appropriations to be continued during the current Winter. It is the intention of the Association to commence the movement next Spring.

Marine Disasters.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 3.

The British ship *War Cloud*, from Liverpool, with a cargo of coal, which went ashore on the night of the 29th ult., will prove a total loss, as she is going to pieces in the heavy weather which prevails. Most of her cargo has been saved by lighters.

The brig *Robin*, which has arrived at Cardenas, reports that she spoke, off the Bahamas, the schooner *Grace Clifton*, four days from New-Orleans. Her cargo was on fire. She was trying to get to Key West, which she hoped to reach without assistance.

Fire at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Jan. 3.

A special dispatch to the *Star*, from Rockland, says that Beethoven Block, in that place, containing the meat market, fish market and a clothing store, was destroyed by fire last night at 10 o'clock. The fire caught in the clothing store, in which nothing was saved. The building and stock of clothing was insured for $14,000 in the Etna Insurance Company.

PORTLAND, Friday, Jan. 3.

The house of Capt. SMITH, the boarding officer of Cape Elizabeth, was burned last night, with its contents. The family barely escaped with their lives. It was insured for $4,800.

Terrific Gale Along the Line of the Harlem Road—A Passenger Car Blown from the Track.

HUDSON, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 3.

On Wednesday last a terrific gale swept along the line of the Harlem Railroad and the southeastern section of this county. Had there been a large body of snow at the time of its occurrence it must have proved more disastrous than that of last year. The morning up freight-train, with passenger car attached, was struck by the gale while between Boston Four Corners and Copake Stations, and the passenger car and one platform car were raised bodily from the track and precipitated down an embankment some fifteen feet. There were five men in the car, who were more or less injured, but none seriously. In the descent the stove was capsized and the car set on fire; but the flames were extinguished before they had gained much headway. A gentleman from Martindale was severely burned about the head. Mr. JOHN HAWLEY, of Egremont, was badly bruised about the face. The other passengers were but slightly hurt. Three ladies had fortunately left the car at Boston Corners a few minutes before the accident. It was a very narrow escape from a second Angola disaster. The down mail train was detained four hours, and all the trains were ordered to lay up until the fury of the gale had abated. The gale continued from early in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 3.

The Convention to-day resumed the discussion of the equality question. After several amendments to Mr. WICKLIFFE's substitute had been offered and voted down, the following was offered by Mr. PINCHBACK, and adopted:

ARTICLE 13.—All persons shall enjoy equal rights while traveling in this State in any conveyance of a public character.

It further provides that all places where business is carried on by charter, or for which a license is required from either State, Parish or Municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a public character, and shall be open to the accommodation and patronage of all persons without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Jan. 3.

In the Convention to-day a resolution was offered urging the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau in the State, deprecating its withdrawal as a calamity, and requesting Gen. HOWARD to continue it under such agents as may best suit the purpose. After a long debate the resolution was adopted—yeas 52, nays 14.

Arrest in Harrisburgh, Penn.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Jan. 3.

An elderly man named PETER ZEBER, of Reading, was arrested last evening, charged with publishing and selling a libelous book. It was a black list of citizens of Harrisburgh, who were indiscriminately put down as poor pay for honest debts contracted. He was bound over to appear at court, as was also a citizen who gave him some of the names.

Homicide in a Canadian Hotel.

BELLEVILLE, Canada, Friday, Jan. 3.

A party of roughs entered the Anglo-American Hotel on Wednesday night, and attacked DANIEL SULLIVAN, one of the boarders, beating him in a cruel manner, and afterward throwing him down stairs into a cellar, and causing injuries from which death ensued to-day. One of the parties has been arrested.

Receipts of the Massachusetts Western Railroad.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Jan. 3.

The gross receipts of the Western Railroad for 1867 were $4,086,707, and the net earnings were $1,249,295. The gross receipts of the Connecticut River Railroad were $629,165, and the net earnings were $214,955.

The State Constabulary Act of Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, Jan. 3.

Leave was asked in the House and Senate to-day, to present a bill repealing the State Constabulary act, but it was not granted in either House, the vote standing in the House 40 in favor and 97 opposed, and in the Senate 4 in favor and 21 opposed.

Jewelry Store in Missouri Robbed.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The jewelry store of BOND BROTHERS, in Columbus, Mo., was robbed on the night of the 30th ult., of $3,000 worth of jewelry, watches, silverware, and money. No clue to the robbers has been obtained.

Senator Pomeroy in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Friday, Jan. 3.

Senator POMEROY addressed a meeting at the African Church to-night. He advised the Convention to confer the right of suffrage on all males over twenty-one years of age, and to secure it to them forever.

Funeral of Hon. Ferguson Blair.

WELLINGTON-SQUARE, Canada, Friday, Jan. 3.

The funeral of Hon. FERGUSON BLAIR, President of the Privy Council, took place here to-day, and was attended by a large number of prominent gentlemen from a distance, and nearly all the inhabitants of this place.

Suspension in Montreal—Gen. Averill.

MONTREAL, Canada, Friday, Jan. 3.

Messrs. H. L. ROUTH & Co., one of the oldest and most extensive firms in this city, suspended to-day.

United States Consul General AVERILL has returned to Montreal after six months' absence in the States.

Arrest of a Negro Member of the Georgia Convention.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Jan. 3.

A. A. BRADLEY, of Boston, a negro member of the Convention, was arrested this evening for threatening JNO. E. HAYS, the Editor of the *Republican*, and drawing a pistol on him in the street.

Death of Hon. S. G. Sherman, of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Jan. 3.

SYLVESTER G. SHERMAN, Associate Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, died suddenly this evening at his residence in this city.

Delegates to the Board of Trade Congress.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Friday, Jan. 3.

The Board of Trade to-day appointed five delegates to the Board of Trade Congress which assembles at Boston on the 5th of February.

Mercantile Failure in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The failure of L. C. HOPKINS, dry goods merchant, is announced this morning. His liabilities are about $1,000,000, due principally to Eastern houses.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Jan. 3.

The steamer *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 19th, *via* Londonderry on the 20th ult., arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.

Arrest of the Dorchester Robber in Charleston.

From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 2.

It was stated in the papers last week that ROBERT PRESTON, the young man employed by the clerk of the Dorchester Mutual Insurance Company, who absconded with a young woman and bonds and money amounting to $8,000, had gone to some foreign country. A dispatch received last evening, by Major JONES, shows that PRESTON did not succeed in getting out of the United States, even if that was his intention, since he was arrested yesterday in Charleston, S. C. Deputy BENJ. P. ELDREDGE, of Dorchester, who knew PRESTON well, was sent to New-York to find some trace of the thief, and learned that PRESTON and his female companion had embarked in a steamer for Charleston, S. C. He immediately telegraphed to the military authorities there, and when the steamer arrived the couple were arrested and locked up, to await the arrival of Deputy ELDREDGE, who left for that city yesterday afternoon. We understand that a warrant will be made out for the arrest of the woman, who it is supposed had some connection with the robbery.

EUROPE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Russia Preparing for Action in the East—Ratazzi's Defence of His Policy—The New Italian Ministry—Abolition of German Passports—Political Affairs in France.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 20, 1867.

The recall of Gen. IGNATIEFF to St. Petersburgh has given rise to a good deal of anxious speculation here. If it be true, as affirmed, that he is to replace Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, there is good reason for believing that Russia is about to enter on a new and more vigorous line of policy. Gen. IGNATIEFF, it is well known, belongs to the party of action, and if he assumes the direction of affairs, it may be assumed that the Czar, contrary to the advice of the Prince, thinks that the time is now favorable for the execution of the projects for which he has been so long secretly preparing by his intrigues among the Greek and Sclave populations. The probability of this view is confirmed by the concurrent announcements which have reached here, that hostilities have been resumed in Crete, with decided advantages to the insurgents, and that two Montenegrin envoys have arrived in Constantinople to demand a rectification of their frontier, or, in other words, an extension of territory, at the expense of Turkey. It is added that, in case of refusal, they are instructed to declare to the Sultan that Montenegro will assert its rights by force of arms, and that it will be supported by Servia. The instigation of Russia is manifest in these proceedings, and people here apprehend from that fact the renewed probability of a continental war. It is thought that the turn which the Roman question has taken has furnished the motive for this sudden and energetic change of policy on the part of the Czar. The *Opinion Nationale* bitterly remarks in it that, in furthering the interests of the Pope-King, French diplomacy and the Chassepot rifle have, without foreseeing or desiring it, promoted those of the Pope-Emperor.

THE DEFENCE OF M. RATAZZI.

M. RATAZZI's defence of his policy has been looked forward to with a good deal of interest by the friends of Italy in the belief that as there are two sides to every question he might be able to show that in the course he had followed he had reason to count on the *laisser faire* policy previously pursued by France. The synopsis of the speech forwarded by telegraph does not, I am bound to say, fulfill that expectation. But as the telegraph is under the control of the Government here, and as it does not usually allow anything to pass over the wires, which tells against its measures, we shall have to wait for the full text of the speech before we can judge fairly of its arguments and effect. The abstract published is a mere reproduction of the views and reasoning, with which we are already familiar in the diplomatic correspondence published in the *Livre Jaune*. It is probable that M. RATAZZI has made out a better case for himself than this presents. But until we have his own words, and not those of a Government telegraph operator, it is impossible to come to any conclusion upon the subject.

THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

The course pursued by the Menabrea Ministry is likely to meet with general support from all parties in Italy, the Republicans not excluded. The latter now admit that they made a great mistake in precipitating matters. The doctrine of time and opportunity has become for them, as well as for the Government, the only one that offers a chance of arriving at the desired result. The desperate condition of the Provinces of the Imperial States is in itself an immediate and sufficient reply to the famous "Jamais" of M. ROUHER. Unless the States of the Church are enlarged, the Pontifical Government must maintain itself on its present revenues. As there is no chance of an augmentation of its territory as long as Italy pursues a prudent course, it follows that in the end the Pope will be compelled to apply to the Italian Government for financial aid. As to France shouldering his debts or undertaking to keep him financially strait, there is about as much prospect of it as there is of M. ROUHER becoming Pope himself, although from his assumption of the velvet *calotte*, he would seem to have views in that direction.

Out of the Garibaldian invasion a question has arisen between the Governments of Italy and Rome which may have some important bearings by-and-by. I mentioned to you in a recent letter that the Pontiff had issued a decree of confiscation against the estates of several noble families who were supposed to have been friendly to the movement. Among these were the properties of the Sforza Cesarinis and the Piombinos. Duke SFORZA CESARINO and Prince PIOMBINO are Italian Senators, and the two sons of the former are orderly officers of Victor EMMANUEL. M. MENABREA is preparing a protest on the subject.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has just voted a sum of 6,620,000 francs for the alteration of the muskets at present in use. A Paris journal states this morning that the Italian Government has given an order for the manufacture of 400,000 Chassepot guns, and it is probable that the money above voted is to be applied to this purpose.

ABOLITION OF GERMAN PASSPORTS.

Those who have traveled in Germany and who have been subjected to the wholesale annoyance of the passport system as it used to be enforced in every petty State, will be glad to learn that formal notice has been given by the Prussian Government that after the 1st of January next passports will be entirely abolished in the territories of the Northern Confederation. Travelers will be subjected to no demand of this sort either on their entrance into, departure from, or sojourn in the States of the Confederation, but they will be liable to be compelled to establish their identity in case circumstances should render it necessary for the authorities to call upon them to do so.

ALLEGED ESCAPE OF FENIANS INTO FRANCE.

It is stated by one of the Paris journals that the delay in the distribution of the English mails yesterday was occasioned by the examination at Dover of the passengers leaving England for France. We have enough troublesome elements here without the addition of the desperadoes who have thrown the English community into such a panic. I have heard it stated that Head-Center STEPHENS is directing their movements from this side. I question the correctness of this assertion. STEPHENS has lost all influence with the organization. He is residing here in great obscurity, and, if I am rightly informed, in a condition almost bordering on destitution.

M. THIERS' POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

In a recent article, M. EMILE DE GERARDIN advocated the reëlection of M. THIERS, while repudiating his political course, stating that his success would only be a just tribute paid to his oratorical and literary eminence. This equivocal style of indorsement is thus indignantly disposed of by the *Phare de la Loire*:

"The principal editor of the *Liberté* is an eminent publicist, a formidable antagonist in argument, and one of the powers of that journalism which he declares to be 'impotent;' but he must permit us to say that in this his logic is in default, and that his enthusiasm of *dilettanti* makes him mistake self-deception for greatness. A man is not great because in a position to open the doors of the Chamber to a defender, firm, convinced and eloquent, of the rights of human conscience and of the conquests of the Revolution such as M. EMANUEL ARAGO, for example, he opens them to a partizan of routine in every thing, of economical *vieilleries* the most exploded; of the parceling out of Europe; of Russian domination in Poland and of Papal domination in Italy, such as M. THIERS is. In doing this one becomes a dupe or an accomplice, involuntary or not, of resuscitated *burgravism*, to the great joy of MM. VEUILLOT and his associates. What! you propose in an electoral circumscription in which progressive opinions are in the ascendant, and for which a seat can be obtained for some eminent Democrat who will occupy it worthily, to give it to an ally of the Court of Rome, to an enemy of the Revolution, to a companion-in-arms of all whom the Chamber and the Press regard as the most retrograde and the most hostile to those whose suffrages that candidate would dare to solicit. Would that be greatness! No, we repeat, it would only be self-deception."

The sentiments thus expressed represent accurately the feelings now entertained towards M. THIERS by all patriotic Frenchmen. He has done more damage to his reputation and more mischief to the country by his recent speech on the Roman question, than he can hope to repair in the brief period of life left to him.

PREPARATIONS FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

The trade of Paris, which has been in a prostrate condition for several months past, is exhibiting evidences of a disposition to revive under the influence of the approaching New-Year's festivities. The shops are everywhere decked out in their gayest, and what is better still, appear to be full of customers. The street stalls on the Boulevards present this year a new aspect. By order of the Prefect of Police they have all been made of the same size and form of construction and are painted and ornamented in a uniform style. This gives them a very pretty and picturesque appearance, but it seems the innovation on the old usages has not given satisfaction to the dealers. Some of them require larger space for their wares than others, and they are naturally indignant that their usual arrangements should be interfered with. Then again the terms imposed on them are not as advantageous as formerly. Under the old system the builders who constructed the stalls not only adapted them to the requirements of the persons hiring them, but granted them credit until their sales enabled them to pay their rents. Now they have to pay almost on taking possession, for if the money is not forthcoming at the end of four and twenty hours they are put out without further notice. It would be well if you had a little of this spirit of organization in your municipal arrangements in New-York. The manner in which stall-keepers and peddlers are allowed to defy the law there is a disgrace to a community calling itself metropolitan.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

The vast *enceinte* of buildings which so recently wore a Babel-like aspect in its surging crowds and confusion of tongues, is fast passing away from the view. The sense of solitude which it presents is scarcely broken by the gangs of carpenters and smiths who are to be seen here and there engaged in the work of demolition. Several of the large galleries have already disappeared, and the lighthouse is being removed piece by piece. In another month little will be left of a building which, in its plan, execution and results, fully realized the expectations formed of it.

THE DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL.

In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, the project of law relative to the recruitment of the army and the National Garde Mobile came up for discussion, and after speeches from M. JULES SIMON, Baron JEROME DAVID, and M. LALOUR DU MOULIN, the debate was adjourned over to-day. As I write the adjourned discussion is proceeding.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Clerkenwell Tragedy—Examination of the Prisoners—Irish Loyalty—The Press on America—English Public Opinion—Miscellaneous Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1867.

I expressed the belief in my last that the terrible tragedy at Clerkenwell might have been prevented, as well as that at Manchester. Lord RANELEIGH is of the same opinion. At a meeting of the Middlesex magistrates on Thursday he stated that notice of the attempt on the prison, and the mode of it, was telegraphed the day before both from Dublin and Paris. It was known in London at noon. Secretary HARDY gave notice both to the Chief of Police and the Governor of the prison. The latter said he would take care of the inside, but the Police must guard the outside. His Lordship, therefore, introduced a resolution of censure on Sir RICHARD MAYNE. The magistrates feared to quarrel with the Police authorities at this juncture, and with some difficulty prevailed upon the plucky peer to withdraw his resolution; but it is before the public, and there is little doubt what will be its verdict. That of the Coroner's inquest is as strong as Lord RANELEIGH's resolution.

The photographs of the ruin caused by the explosion have been distributed through the country, and will probably accompany this letter to America. Crowds gather round every shop window where they are exposed. Engravings have been made from them for the illustrated papers. In these ways the scene of destruction will be brought home to everybody. Strangely enough the explosion of nitro-glycerine at Newcastle, a result of pure ignorance, which has caused the death of seven persons, has had a visible effect in calming the excitement of the public. Nitro-glycerine is largely used in mining in this country, especially in Wales. It is possible, of course, that this lot at Newcastle may have been imported for the Fenians. It is even suggested that a can of it was in the barrel at Clerkenwell. But there is no proof of this, and little probability. The mere fact, however, of another appalling catastrophe of a similar character, occurring at almost the same time, divided, and thus weakened, the public horror. Some stopped cursing the Fenians to curse the nitro-glycerine. The Fenians, however, can be hanged, but the other explosive we must handle carefully at our peril.

Yesterday, in a postscript dated at 3 A. M., the *Times* announced the arrest of four leading Fenians concerned in the Clerkenwell outrage. They were arraigned at Bow-street yesterday, and the chief witness against them examined. He is one JAMES VAUGHAN, an Irish tailor in Soho, who had taken the Fenian oath of one of the prisoners in the street, and had since attended their raffles for poor widows with six children, by means of which money was raised for the Irish Republic. The four prisoners—NICHOLAS ENGLISH, PATRICK MULVENY, WM. DESMOND and JOHN O'KEEFE—are also either working tailors or shoemakers, living in St. Giles or Soho, the lowest Irish quarter of West Central London, who got drunk together and plotted treason at public-houses. The informer, who had seen the offer of a reward of £400, testified that TIMOTHY DESMOND, one of the men arrested at the time of the explosion, came to him on Friday last:

He came to the door and hallooed out "Ahoy!" I said, "Halloo, TIM, have you been muddling it?" He said, "No, but I have been having a little drop," adding that his son had gone off to sea that morning. He asked my wife if she had seen his wife. She said "No." I said, "You don't mean to say your wife has hooked it, TIM?" He said, "Yes, she has; and by the God that made me she shall never lie beside me again." My wife said, "Don't be foolish." He said "Good by," and kissed her, and said he was going to "take a jump." He then whispered to me that the trick should be done between half past three and four, as ANNIE JUSTICE had found out the right time for the prisoners to exercise in the yard. He said, "It must be done." I said, "What?" He said, "To blow up the House of Detention. When I am gone, JEMMY, I don't expect you will see me any more, or if you do it will be a corpse; or if I get off and am arrested, the next place will be the gallows or Millbank. KEEFE will do the trick with BILL DESMOND, for MASSEY, CORYDON and DEVANY. JEM, good by, and pray for me when I am blasted into eternity." He then squeezed my hand very hard, and kissed me. He said ANNIE JUSTICE had found out the time by going in with CASEY's dinner. He said I was not to give any money to his wife, but to give it to ENGLISH, and if he was not to come down for it, to give it to no one but his daughter. My wife did not hear what he said to me, as it was all in a whisper, though she was on the board. ENGLISH came to me on Friday night, and said, "For God's sake, JEMMY, give me as much as you can, as I want all the money I can get to send some off to them." I asked him "Who?" and he said, "What, have you not heard?" He said, "The House of Detention is blown bloody bang up!" I asked him did he see DESMOND, and he said, "He promised to meet me in about an hour." I asked him if he thought he should see him that night, and he said, "No, I don't expect I shall." I then gave him 2s. I said that I could not give him any more, as I was rather slack. He said, "JEMMY, for God's sake get as much as you can for me," and left. I saw him the next morning (Saturday) in Tyler-street. I went into a shop there to buy a newspaper. I saw ENGLISH in the street outside the shop when I came out with the paper. I said, "Good morning, NICK." He then seemed very much excited, and said aloud, reading from the placard, "Diabolical! we will burn all London yet, and that will be more diabolical."

They all met at a public bourse; ENGLISH was drunk, and said "the next thing they had better do was to settle DERBY, STANLEY and HARDY." Then the informer went to a Police Sergeant of his acquaintance, told his story, and the men were arrested over their drink, plotting new horrors.

Is it true, then, that all England is in a panic, and London shaken to its foundations, by three drunken tailors and a bootmaker in St. Giles? Is a poor tipsy fool, desperate with poverty and drink, to upset the British Empire? It is ridiculous enough. The Coroner's jury has censured the Police authorities; the newspapers do not spare them. Such an event, with half the warning, could not have happened in any continental city. Of course we would not bear the surveillance of continental Police, but there really should be a little more protection. There is great relief in finding that it is a conspiracy of drunken tailors, full of patriotism and whisky, who, after a three months' strike, would as soon be blown into eternity as anywhere; but this comfort is a little marred by the reflection that the "gentleman" who lighted the fuse has not been arrested, and that so far as appears, no clue has been found to him. No one knows who prepared the barrel, nor where it came from. The adepts have not decided upon the nature of its contents, though the best opinion is that it was not gunpowder. I was probably correct in the surmise that it was nitro-glycerine. We are told that the Fenian headquarters in England are within a mile of the Houses of Parliament, but it is not pretended that their exact locality is known. It is very evident that these poor drunken tailors of St. Giles are trusted with no secrets of importance. They make contributions, and they are used as tools for any desperate, foolhardy enterprise; but the man who lighted the fuse at Clerkenwell had no whisky in his brain to make his hand unsteady. These poor blockheads will likely be hanged at Newgate; but those who planned the attempted rescue here, as with that at Manchester, may escape detection.

MEETINGS FOR LOYAL IRISHMEN.

Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR, Q. C., is anxious to call public meetings at which loyal Irishmen can express their loyalty and purge themselves of complicity with Fenianism and rebellious proclivities. He is ready to take part in such a meeting. If something be not done he fears his countrymen may fare badly in England, losing employment and meeting with even worse misfortunes. Others fear that if all the Irish are treated as Fenians they may lose what little loyalty they are supposed to have. There is some reason, perhaps, for the first apprehension, if not for the second. Mr. BEALES and the Reform League, who a few weeks ago were openly sympathizing with the Fenians, have met and denounced them in the hardest words the dictionary could furnish at so short a notice. The very men who refused to publish a letter of Mr. BEALES' a few weeks ago, because it mildly condemned certain Fenian measures, are now trying to save themselves by the violence of their denunciations of the stupid blunder at Clerkenwell.

As to Irish loyalty, in the sense in which Englishmen use the word, it does not exist, except as an exotic plant, requiring a careful hot-house culture. Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR, a successful barrister in London, Queen's Counsel and all that, is doubtless loyal. Most Irishmen who have risen to high preferments under the Government are loyal. Those who look forward to such posts are likely to be so. One third of Ulster and the Irish Church Establishment generally is super-loyal. A great many others are prudently loyal. They feel the wrongs of Ireland, the injustice done her by the British Government, but they see no remedy. But the great mass of the Irish people in Ireland and England are one in feeling with the Irish in America. Can I say more?

We had a curious example of Irish loyalty, where, if anywhere you might expect to find some faint expression of it, the other night at the Papal meeting at St. James' Hall. The platform was occupied by English Catholic prelates, noblemen, clergymen, &c., but the body of the house was filled chiefly with Irishmen. Archbishop MANNING, who has no reason to complain of any lack of popularity, and who deserves the best feeling of his flock, and especially of the poor, began an ironical sentence. He began to say, "The English Government is the best in the world—the Papal is the worst;" but when he had uttered the first part of the sentence the house broke into such a storm of groans and hisses, that it was a long time, and only after great effort that he got the opportunity of finishing it, when, of course, they saw the irony, and broke into another storm of laughter and cheers. The Catholic Bishops and clergy of both England and Ireland have had the greatest difficulty for years past in keeping their flocks within the bounds of prudence. And English Catholics, it must be said, and those of the higher classes, feel the wrongs of Ireland more, if possible, than the Irish themselves. Religion is with them a stronger tie than nationality. They are English, as Lord DENBIGH said, but, before all, Catholic. The Marchioness of Queensbury acted the other day as thousands felt. But then, it must be said, these men who sympathize with Ireland demand for her no more than Mr. GLADSTONE is at last demanding—demanding, now that he is out of office, and has it not to bestow. They demand for Ireland, what I believe would content Ireland—*equality of rights*—to be an equal member of the Empire instead of lying, as she has lain for centuries, prostrate under the heel of the conqueror—a fate which must fill any country with Fenianism, if I understand the character of that mysterious and terrible organization.

THE PRESS ON AMERICA.

The English Press is not very well agreed as to the proper manner of treating Americans in this connection. The general idea with the public is that Fenianism is essentially American—a foreign importation for which they have no free-trade sympathies. The *Telegraph*, which was Southern through the war, says:

"English opinion will never confound Irishmen and Irish complaints with the imported scum of the Confederate armies, and the bloody disaffection of murderers and incendiaries. We owe Ireland immediate reparation, while we punish those who take her woes in vain."

This is cool, even for Christmas.

PRECAUTIONS.

Since the attempt on the Clerkenwell Prison, the suspected Fenians have been confined—the Police authorities only know where. Those who wish to free, must find them. The *Globe* publishes a circumstantial account of an attempt to blow up Millbank Prison, at Pimlico, by depositing powder in an unused sewer. The *Telegraph* publishes a document purporting to come from the Fenian Committee in London, declaring that the Clerkenwell outrage was not its work; that they suspect the author and are determined to punish him. Threatening letters, mostly hoaxes, are sent to the newspapers. But, at the same time, the magistrates are engaged several hours a day in swearing in special constables, who, when sworn, do not know their duties and cannot afford to leave their regular employments, to watch every point of the metropolis that may need protection.

It is asked where the Fenians can get such quantities of arms, ammunition and explosive elements. Their sale ought to be prevented. But the British rule of trade is to sell for cash and ask no questions. Birmingham would sell a park of artillery or a cargo of rifles to-morrow to King THEODORE or the Head-Centre. Phosphorus may be bought in tons by every match-maker; and gunpowder by every quarryman. If the sale of all such articles were prohibited, every one can make gun-cotton. A man can convert his sheets and shirts and pocket-handkerchiefs into explosives. Even the paper on which I am writing might, with skilfull manipulation, be made to blow up somebody.

ENGLISH OPINION.

Wishing to be as impartial as it is possible to be when the integrity of a great Empire is threatened by secret conspiracies and foreign revolutionists, and the public mind is terrified by horrible and diabolical outrages, I shall draw largely upon the organs of public opinion, particularly those of the higher and more conservative classes. The *Saturday Review* says:

"The Irish are not the only discontented portion of our community, nor is discontent confined to the lowest class in either kingdom. There is another class far above this—a class of men not wealthy nor yet very poor, with the education, the tastes and the habits of the highest ranks, a class containing some able and many disappointed men, a class which is equally offended by the presumed insolence of the aristocrat and the vulgar pretension of the rich *parvenu*, a class which does not sympathize with the 'citizen-brothers' of the friends of the people, but which, on an emergency, would gladly use, and be used, by them. From this would come, in a critical time, the leaders of popular insurrection; men with tongues and pens capable of kindling the passions of a people, even if they were incapable of calming them. These men are quiet or active according to the vigor or weakness of the Government. They love comfort and safety too well to throw their lot in with a doomed cause. But their discontent, disaffection and ambition might make them for a time, powerful leaders against a vacillating and blundering government. Ireland, Irish sedition, and the foreign allies of Irish sedition, would offer a good scope to their mischievous energy. If they did not succeed in their larger project, they would yet be capable of fomenting a world of mischief. Now these men, and all the herd of wavering waiters on Providence, will be checked in their revolutionary purpose by a strong repressive effort on the part of the Government; and the same resolution will breathe life and spirit into that sluggish *vis inertiæ* which constitutes the bulk of middle-class respectability. If this effort had not been made, there was imminent danger of all Southern Ireland becoming infected with open and avowed Fenianism, while the active supporters of the conspiracy would have made every large city of England a centre of seditious sympathy."

What the Irish demand, it says, is not reform, but independence.

"To be governed, however badly, by themselves rather than governed, however well, by us—this is what was meant by Mr. MARTIN and his friends in Dublin. This was meant by the processionists in Manchester. This is meant by every meeting of Fenians in every part of the Kingdom. In short, it is the end and object of Fenianism. For this object men drill, buy arms, conspire to seize arsenals, to fire the shipping in the Liverpool docks, the warehouses on the London and Liverpool wharves, and to shoot policemen everywhere. The creation of a new republic within three hours' sail of England, which should be feared and courted by England, is the day-dream of those rough adventurers who blend the traditionary hostility of exiled Irishmen with the superadded republicanism of naturalized Americans."

I cannot avoid seeing that most of the English papers, as well as the loyal Irish, lay a large part of the blame of their misfortunes on America. "American rowdyism is the stamp upon the deed," says the *Telegraph*. Such things are not English nor Irish, only as the Irish have been corrupted by bad associations in America. Nothing is more common than to hear Englishmen say there would have been none of this trouble but for the Americans—as if America had compelled them to convert Ireland into a volcano of revolution. The sole comfort is that "All Ireland is not Fenian. Were all Ireland Fenian at heart," says the *Telegraph*, "we should have no alternative but to stamp down the sedition with the heel of military power, or to give the country its independence."

The *Morning Post* contemplates no such possible alternative, for it looks upon this as "A more unjustifiable rebellion than almost any other recorded in history, because the Government against which it is directed is one of the mildest and just, and therefore best, in the world."

BRITISH MUNIFICENCE.

The Government has at last done something for the widow of Sergeant BRETT, who was killed, manfully doing his duty, at Manchester. You think, no doubt, that she is to have a comfortable pension for life. Nothing of the sort. By the advice of Earl DERBY, who has an income of half a million of pounds sterling, the widow of this gallant officer is to receive the single payment of twenty-five pounds. That is British munificence. British taste has instigated the municipality of Salford to give a public dinner at Christmas to the Police, as a testimonial of their zeal and efficiency on the occasion of the recent Fenian executions. It is not stated whether CALCRAFT, the hangman, will preside, or only be an honored guest on the festive occasion. You will find the toasts and speeches in the local papers.

Another prisoner has just been commited at Manchester for being engaged in the attack on the Police van and the murder of BRETT.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

There has been a panic on the Stock Exchange, chiefly in railway securities, "exceeding in intensity any similar event for a long time past." The Great Midland, which is building the most magnificent terminus and connecting works in London, is in trouble like the rest. The competing companies ruin each other and their stockholders. Almost the entire first capital is sunk under a burden of preference stocks and debentures.

There is all sorts of news from Abyssinia. Water is terribly scarce at the landing. The horses and mules are dying off frightfully. A Tigre chief and 6,000 followers have taken up a post of observation. On the other hand, the climate reached by the advance is splendid. King THEODORE has burnt the first considerable place, which the expedition hoped to reach, and may lay waste the country on every side of its invaders.

An English Churchman has just published a work entitled *The Curious Myths of the Middle Ages*, in which he strongly insists that there is little apostolic Christianity in the religion of Dissent. He says:

"From my experience of English Dissenters, I am satisfied that their religion is, to a greater extent than any one has supposed, a revival of ancient Paganism, which has long lain dormant among the English peasantry."

Apropos, I clip the following occasional note from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, for the benefit of whom it may concern:

"Mrs. MURRAY, the Devonshire witch, having been brought up on remand, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labor, for having obtained from THOMAS RENDLE £4 10s. for certain 'charms,' which, she asserted, would cure his wife, who is paralyzed, but which failed to do so. Mrs. RENDLE is now under treatment by another local witch, named GRIBBLE, who has undertaken to cure her or to refund all payments. It is hard to see why a woman should be sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labor, for undertaking to do by 'charms' what quack doctors, homeopathists, mesmerizers and spirit-rappers undertake every day to do—with equal want of success—with perfect impunity."

But is being placed in such a category perfect impunity?

Another American traveler has received the honors of the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. A. S. BICKMORE, who has spent three years exploring the islands of the Malay Archipelago, has since traversed the whole extent of China, visiting portions unseen by Europeans since the time of the Jesuit missionaries. Leaving Canton, Aug. 7, 1866, he traveled up the Si-Kiang, and the Cassia River to a canal that connects it with the great Siang and the Yang-Tse. On the Siang he visited the coal regions, which need only scientific mining to yield an immense supply. A striking spectacle was presented on arriving at the Tung-Ting Lake, at the junction of the Siang with the Yang-Tse. A heavy northerly wind had been blowing for six or seven days, and few or no boats had been able to proceed; a southerly breeze then set in, and all the boats that had been harboring in many creeks and bays came out, and at sunrise such a sight was obtained as could only be seen in a land where the population is numbered by the hundred million. As far as the eye could reach the surface of the lake was thickly feathered with white sails, some in sunshine, some in shadow, and some in the dim distance apparently gliding on a thin film of air above the water. 440 boats were counted in sight at one time. The Poyang Lake, lower down the river, is of the same character. After many perils from the disordered state of the country consequent upon the Taeping rebellion, Mr. BICKMORE traversed Northern Asia and Europe from Pekin to St. Petersburgh.

Among the London fashionable news is that of a horseflesh dinner cooked by FRANCATELLI, and eaten by a dozen swells, who expect, because they have eaten a horse, to be the lions of the season. Cats' meat has riz. Their victim was a pony, 18 years old, well fatted, not very tough, and cooked with all the devices of the gastronomic art. The horse soup was clear and nice, with a slight gamey flavor. The horse sausages tasted so exactly like those imported from the Continent, that the charm of novelty was wanting. The roast and broiled horse was a trifle coarse, and in smell and taste between beef and game. The horse oil on the lobster salad had no distinctive flavor. All the convives agreed that an old horse dressed by FRANCATELLI was very good eating, and that as a matter of sentiment, to fatten "the friend of man" and make an elegant and luxurious dinner of him was more tender, respectful and grateful than to boil him up for cats' and dogs' meat, and more honest than his surreptitious use in mince-pies and sausages.

Wishing these hippophagists of the *beau monde* many happy returns, and larders stocked with every variety from a London dray-horse to a winner of the Derby, and to you the other compliments of the season, I remain, unexploded and unterrified,

MONADNOCK.

The Cattle Disease in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Examiner, Jan. 1.

The cattle disease has prevailed to a considerable extent in some portions of New-Britain and Hilltown Townships within the past few months. MAHLON HALDERMAN, of the former township, has lost eight cows during the latter part of the Summer and Fall, out of a herd of sixteen head. The disease, as in most other cases, was caused by an infected animal which was brought out of a drove. Mr. HALDERMAN's cattle were very fine ones—all fresh, and his loss is therefore heavy. The disease went through the whole flock with one exception. Other farmers in the same section of the country have suffered losses, but less in extent than the above.

VIRGINIA.

The Colored People of Richmond Celebrating their Emancipation—Speeches of Gov. Pierpoint and others—Good Order Prevails.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1868.

The colored people of this city celebrated the fourth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation by President LINCOLN—from which act they date their freedom—with much pomp. The rank and file of the societies, military as well as civil, were not so full as on former occasions, however. This is due to the poverty of many of the members, and also in some measure to a decline in the enthusiasm of the race generally—which is very marked since they have made the important discovery that emancipation is a myth, and the hopes that have been held out to them a sham to get their votes. In the line of the procession there were about 500, mounted and on foot. The mounted escort consisted of a squad of "black" horsemen, in cavalry uniforms with drawn sabres, marching at the head of the column. Then came a company on foot also with sabres drawn—and this was followed by several civic societies formed for benevolent and political purposes. In the procession were many beautiful flags and banners of various colors and inscriptions, and the linen were all in neat dress and decorated with very showy and rich regalia. As they went marching on, a crowd of negroes, big and little, male and female, was gathered from all portions of the city, forming on either side a dense mass of beings, apparently countless in number and certainly in inscribable in appearance. It was truly a formidable display of the poverty and destitution of the city, for but few of the vast throng knew where their dinners were to come from—unless from the Bureau.

There were several noticeable features in this procession, which differed from previous occasions. There were no white men in it;—HUNNICUTT not even honoring it with his presence. Then there was no guard of soldiers in attendance to keep the peace, nor were there any extra police on duty.

Afterpassing through many of our streets the procession entered the Capitol square, marched around the Washington monument and passed in review before the Governor's Mansion. Gov. PIERPOINT stood on the portico, uncovered, as the dark crowd went round and saluted him with cheers. After the review the line returned to the Gubernatorial Mansion, and His Excellency was called upon for a speech.

In response he made a few cautiously-worded remarks, stating that the call was entirely unexpected and took him by surprise. (?) But he could not but express his sympathies with them, and with the incentives which prompted them to celebrate this, the day of their virtual emancipation from bondage. Four years ago the proclamation which made them free in word, and thought, and action, had been made by that great and good man, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and no power on earth could deprive them of the boon then granted, hence it could not appear strange that they should rejoice upon the anniversary of an occasion so important in the history of their race. After adverting to the rights they have thus acquired—the rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," of person and property—he concluded by saying that he hoped with all his heart the black man, as well as the white man, might continue in the enjoyment of perfect liberty, through honesty, industry, education and morality. And above all he would enforce upon them the great truth that they could alone "earn their bread by the sweat of their brows." This sentiment was received with great cheering. Thanking his hearers for their courteous attention to his remarks, the Governor retired and received three cheers.

GEORGE RYE, Esq., the Secretary of the Convention, being present, with other New-Year's guests of the Governor, was next called upon for a speech.

He said: "I am no speaker, and cannot make you a speech; but I can tell you what you must do. Educate yourselves—educate your children—get money by honest labor, and make yourselves respectable." [Great applause.]

Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, Chaplain of the Convention, being in request, came forth, and said that he was not a politician, but through the war he had stood by those who sustained the cause of the country. He had stood by Gov. PIERPOINT, who was the only Governor in the rebel States who stood by ABRAHAM LINCOLN; and he loved him because he had proved faithful to the end. And as they had seen him today hailing with pleasure the wards of the nation, and sympathizing and rejoicing with them, he simply asked that they would stand by and sustain him in all the trying difficulties of his position. [Cheers and cries of "We will."]

The procession reformed, marched away, left the square and soon disbanded. Not a single incident occurred to disturb the good order that everywhere prevailed. Of course the ovation to the Governor was quite flattering to his soul, and will be wormwood for the other gubernatorial aspirants, of whom there are many.

New-Year has passed off very quietly, business was not suspended, and there was neither visiting nor receiving, except among people from the North or the South residing in "our midst."

It is expected the Governor will make many removals of officers said to be "disloyal," and appoint others "in whom there is no guile." The nominations in many instances have been made by the Leagues. KAPPA.

INDIANA.

Democratic State Convention—A Lively Canvass Anticipated—The Probable Candidates.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Monday, Dec. 30, 1867.

Next Wednesday week the Democrats of Indiana will hold their State Convention at Indianapolis, nominate a State ticket, and adopt a platform for the important campaign of 1868. During the past seven years comparatively little attention has been bestowed upon the State nominations of our Democracy, the public being generally satisfied in advance that the ticket they would nominate would be beaten; and, hence, there were usually only a few patriots willing to sacrifice themselves for the good of the country by accepting nominations on the Democratic State ticket.

This time it is otherwise. Almost every other Democratic politician of some prominence is a candidate for a State office, and the public generally is looking forward with the liveliest interest to the Convention of the 8th of January. The Democrats pretend to be sure of electing the candidates to be nominated on that day; and although the ridiculous and cowardly panic which seized a vast majority of our Republican politicians after the October and November elections, has to some extent worn off, there is still some trepidation among them lest the boastful predictions of the Democrats should be fulfilled.

Without under-estimating the chances of the Democracy at the coming elections in Indiana, I am unable to see on what grounds the sanguine predictions of the Democrats, and the fears of the Republicans are based. You remember that we not only held our own at the October election, but actually made handsome gains on the result of 1866. It is true, the reaction in other States will, to some extent, exercise an injurious influence over the prospects of the Republicans of Indiana. But every move which the Democrats will make is beset with so many difficulties that unless Congress commits the most outrageous blunders, nothing in the world will be able to save them from losing, instead of gaining votes.

In the first place, it is doubtless a gross blunder for them to hold their State Convention at so early a day. The platform which they will adopt there will probably not tally at all with that of the coming National Convention of their party. As the drift of Democratic opinion in Indiana is now, there is every prospect of their incorporating with their platform the advocacy of repudiation under a very thin disguise. Now, no matter how much the people of the West may have chafed under Mr. MCCULLOCH's contraction policy, the vast majority of the Western people are utterly opposed to anything looking like repudiation, and a party which builds its platform on such grounds, will meet with an overwhelming defeat.

Next, I do not think that the two men which, according to universal report, will be placed at the head of the Democratic State ticket, to wit, Senator HENDRICKS for Governor, and Ex-Senator TURPIE for Lieutenant-Governor, are near as strong as they are believed to be, not only by their political friends, but by many Republicans. Mr. HENDRICKS is a very adroit, shrewd and plausible politician, a gentleman who possesses the rare gift of cloaking extreme opinions under the garb of seeming moderation; but his field is the caucus. There he rules supreme, and the Democrats of Indiana have no other leader who can compete with him in that respect. To his abilities as a manager, and in pulling the wires in caucuses and conventions, he owes all his successes; on the other hand, whenever he has offered himself to the suffrages of the people, he has been singularly unfortunate and almost always badly beaten. He was the candidate for Governor in 1860, and was defeated, although the whole Breckinridge vote was cast for him. Some Republicans say that Gov. BAKER, whom the Republicans will nominate by acclamation for the office which he now so ably fills, will be no match on the stump for Mr. HENDRICKS. They seem to have forgotten the signal discomfiture which Mr. HENDRICKS suffered in 1860 at his debates with Hon. HENRY S. LANE. It was then believed, too, that HENDRICKS would come out ahead, and he came out so far behind that his own friends were mortified at his failure.

Mr. TURPIE, the gentleman who will be nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, is by no means able to show a better record for popularity than Senator HENDRICKS. He has almost incessantly been a candidate for one office or another since 1850, and been invariably badly beaten. In 1862, he came near defeating SCHUYLER COLFAX, in the Ninth Congressional District, and was rewarded for this unexpected achievement, such as it was, by being elected United States Senator for six weeks, to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of JESSE D. BRIGGHT. He is a man of average ability, an energetic stump speaker, but irascible and inclined to say, on the spur of the moment, things which injure him and his party.

All opposition to GRANT's nomination has died away, and it is certain now, beyond peradventure, that the Republican State Convention, which will meet at Indianapolis on the 20th of February, will instruct our delegates to the National Convention to vote for him first, last and all the time. W. C.

THE COTTON TAX.

Arguments in Opposition to its Repeal—A Correspondent Answered.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A correspondent of your paper reviews two editorials of that widely circulated paper, the Boston *Journal*, which oppose the repeal of the cotton tax. The language of your correspondent is not philosophic in discussing a great national question, but he is correct when he alludes to the popularity and influence of the *Journal*. From his carriage we may presume him to be one of those lobby members who were employed to effect the repeal of a tax important to our Treasury, who ascribes his defeat or delay to the influence of the *Journal*, for he says it was cited in the Senate by those able statesmen, MORRILL and FESSENDEN, or possibly he may be one of those empirics who prescribe this repeal as a sovereign panacea for all the ills the South has inherited from the rebellion.

Whichever he is, it is the duty of those who have faith in the *Journal* to defend it when thus assailed, and I propose to analyze the facts and logic of the assailant, if I can lift them from the clay and trap-rock in which they are imbedded. In doing so I shall not imitate his tone or diction. Chinese gongs, paper lanterns and bullets are alike useless in warfare and discussion. It is not philosophic to stop for a moth that flutters around a candle, or to lift a sledge to crush a gnat. The man who assails strong positions, must use steel shot, instead of pig metal, to pierce solid iron. The positions of the *Journal* that your correspondent pretends to assail, were substantially as follows:

That the close of the war greatly depressed the price of cotton at Liverpool. That a further fall was caused by the report of a crop of three million bales at the South. That the last fall was accelerated by rumors which reached Liverpool in the Spring, that the crop of 1866 would prove light, and the crop of 1867 be lighter still, because the freedmen refused to work. That these rumors caused orders for cotton to be sent to India last Spring. That these orders with unexpected arrivals from America, brought an avalanche of cotton upon Liverpool, that in August and September broke down the market and Royal Bank. That the fall carried down cottons and fabrics made from other fibres, a million bales of which had been substituted for cotton. That the fall was not due to the production of China, Japan, India or Egypt. That the tax sustained prices and its repeal would entail a loss of $39,000,000 revenue, to be replaced by other taxes and benefit England more than the freedman. That the true way to aid the planter, freedman, factor, merchant and artizan, was to repeal the tax on bale cloth and bale rope, and the taxes on the cotton cloth, heavier than the tax on cotton, and thus stimulate the manufacture and exportation. That the export of cloth was reviving; if exceeds $3,000,000 during the last season. That Great Britain paid $20,000,000 more for one-third of a supply during the war, than she paid last year for a full supply. That the repeal of the tax would soon double the crop and give us less money for twice the amount of labor, baling, freight and charges. That the surrender of Richmond stopped the importation from China and Japan. That the production of Egypt fell off last year one-half. That coffee had become more profitable than cotton in Brazil, and that this year, down to October, India had furnished but 24 per cent. of the supply of Liverpool, in place of 39 per cent. last year, while we had increased our proportion to 53 per cent. beside supplying the whole for our own factories. That the policy of the South was to divert one quarter of its force from cotton and devote it to rice, sugar, pine plank and ground nuts, and this would raise the price of cotton. That India, for the first quarter of the present century, supplied nearly the whole world with cotton. That the natural prices for cotton were then twenty to thirty cents per pound, when it was not depressed by our action; that the price from labor had doubled in India, and that merchants in India stated that a fall here to twenty cents in specie would check the culture of cotton in India, and a fall to fourteen cents would throw into a collapse the artificial production of India; that the stock of cotton at Liverpool would fall below half a million of bales, and if the export continued light, might possibly go down to six weeks supply, when speculation would probably come in and elevate prices.

Now, I would respectfully suggest that such an array of facts and deductions are not to be met by comparing the editor to the incomparable JOAN PHŒNIX or to the inimitable LOCKE.

Facts should be met by counter facts and deductions by corollaries; now let us analyze those which your correspondent has given. And, first, he says the editor of the *Journal* speaks of two great falls in cotton at Liverpool, but says there were four such falls there—one of which was ninety-four cents in gold, and the last but five and a half cents. But the question is not how many falls there were, but whether the two principal falls were due to the production of American cotton or to other causes; and when your correspondent speaks of a fall of ninety-four cents in gold he must enlarge his premises to warrant his deductions, as the highest quotation of our middling upland at Liverpool did not exceed sixty-four cents for a single week, and the lowest point yet reached is but fourteen. It is not easy for PIKE or EMERSON, or any other arithmetician, to cypher a fall of ninety-four cents in gold out of a fall of fifty cents. Cotton fell from above sixty to about thirty cents, and then partially recovered. It has fallen again about ten cents, and your correspondent cavils about the day when the decline reached seven cents. How is this material?

But your correspondent, after cavilling about a date, ascribes the fall to wars and rumors of wars, and not to the avalanche of cotton and the rumors from America. If he is right, how does it happen that the leading editors of Europe sustain the views of the *Journal*, and if his theory be sound, how is it that prices are not again in the ascendant? Is not the Pope safe in the Vatican, NAPOLEON quiet in the Tuileries, and BISMARCK looking after the estates with which he has been rewarded, and content with his past achievements?

But then this assailant says that 2½ cents is not a trifling tax. Is it not trifling compared with the 20 cents paid to the insurgent States under the chosen form of government? He questions the reality of the rebel tax, but if he will look into the rebel archives he will find it was the chief support of the rebel Government. And is it not trifling compared with taxes of $500,000,000 which the seceders threw upon the loyal States? If we hang no one, and do not confiscate or imprison, are the Southern States to go scot free and not contribute anything to one tax, at least half of which would be paid by foreigners?

But your correspondent says the Southerners cannot take the editor's advice and put one-fourth of their force upon sugar and rice, because this would take too much capital. Is not the editor again right? Are there not hundreds of rice and sugar plantations unworked and to be hired or bought at low prices, where the land is already reclaimed, the buildings erected; and is it not the fact that rice and sugar and pine plank sell for 100 to 300 per cent. more than they did before the war? Is it not a fact that the best Southern magazines have for the last twenty years urged the South to vary its culture, and that both rice and sugar paid well at rates below the present, and that both are cultivated by free labor in the English colonies? Are these facts entirely ignored by your correspondent, when he steps forward with an air of superior wisdom to put down the *Journal*?

And then this sapient writer goes into mythology and calls Mr. J. SMITH a "myth," a gentleman whose name is by no means fanciful or uncommon, who was sent out by British merchants, who made a formal report, published in England in 1863, which is cited by our Revenue Commissioners and their extract quoted from the report by the *Journal*. Does your anonymous correspondent expect to put down an official report, the Revenue Commissioners and a leading journal as mythologists, on conjecture? or can he show that our crop of cotton is to be excluded from England by India cotton that does not come, because Surat middling once sold for 8 cents a pound in Liverpool long since, and before the rise of labor—doubtless at a time when the market was broken down by the heavy crops of America?

There have been times when American middling cotton has depressed itself below ten cents at Liverpool, and to six cents on some plantations, but would it not be as fair and as logical to-day to argue from these facts that we can now raise cotton at six cents because we did sell it once at that rate, as to argue that India since the rise of labor can raise it at five cents which would correspond with eight or nine at Liverpool. And does he not leave *tera firma* and enter the realms of fiction and mythology himself, when he says that the Indian planter can at such a price thrive while raising but forty pounds to the acre. Will $2 per acre with labor doubled pay a rent of $1 or $2 per acre—heavy taxes, ploughing, hoeing, irrigating, gathering and ginning, and for rope and bale cloth, pressing and delivering? How much does he allow for each of these processes? If the East Indian can live with a return of $2 per acre cannot the Southerner live much better, with a return of $36 per acre or eighteen times as much, with cotton at twelve cents per pound.

But he says India has great elasticity, and sent 500,000 of bales extra to England in one of the first years of the war. But how did she do it? Was it not by withholding from China the annual export of India, and by taking from her own subjects a large part of the material for their scanty clothing; and if she has such elasticity, why was it that when she had the aid of China, Japan, Egypt and Brazil, she could not give to Europe one-third of a supply during the war, at rates advanced five hundred per cent. The truth is, we hold the monopoly of cotton as England does that of opium and saltpetre, and should use it, as she does, wisely. But our assailant makes another point. He says it is impolitic to take off the tax on bale rope and gunny cloth because no tare is deducted, and the planter sells both rope and cloth for the price of cotton. But all wisdom will not die with your correspondent; the editor knew this as well as he did, although he thinks otherwise. But the world has yet to learn why the planter, after the tax on bale cloth is remitted, must deduct the tare from the proceeds of his bale of cotton, which he does not do at present.

Your correspondent complains that the editor hazarded a conjecture that cotton may go back to 21 cents a pound. The price at Liverpool was then 18 cents in gold, equivalent to about 19 in currency in New-York, and he predicted a fall in the stock at Liverpool to half a million bales. The stock in Liverpool has fallen from 780,000 bales in September to about 460,000 at Christmas—a decline of 40 per cent., and is still declining. From July to Dec. 30, the shipments of cotton from Bombay to Liverpool have been but 80,000 bales, or less than 3,800 per week. The crop of Egypt can give an average of but 4,000 per week; Brazil can average but 6,000 bales of 180 lbs. only, or but 2,400 American bales only; and all other countries outside of India and the Union cannot exceed 1,800 bales—an *aggregate* of but 12,000 bales a week. Liverpool requires 12,000 bales per week for export, and 48,000 per week for consumption; and if we do not send weekly 48,000 bales, her stock must decline; and since October last we have not sent to her on the average one half that quantity.

It is a strange anomaly that prices of cotton should now be less at Liverpool than the average of 1858 before the war when our stocks and crops were larger and spindles less. Such an anomaly cannot long continue, unless we precipitate a moderate crop in masses on Liverpool.

Again your correspondent ridicules the groundnuts just as the great Duke of Sully ridiculed the idea of introducing the culture and manufacture of silk into France when proposed by HENRY the Fourth. But HENRY was not deterred from the attempt, and to-day France is the chief seat of the silk manufacture; and to-day France crushes ten million bushels of ground-nuts from western Africa and sells the extract as olive oil, converting part of it into fifty thousand tons of castile and fancy soap. If the South cannot rival France in silk it may in oil and soap, which sell here at extravagant prices; but your correspondent is obviously no philosopher, and prefers ancient ruts to modern progress. Thus easily are all the points of your correspondent answered, and the *Journal* stands unscathed. MASSACHUSETTS.

P. S.—I send an estimate for your correspondent to criticise.

CONSUMPTION AND SUPPLY OF COTTON.

The annual consumption of cotton in Europe and the United States is now as follows, viz.:

	Pounds.
In the United States	400,000,000
The Continent of Europe	600 000.000
Great Britain	1,000,000,000
Aggregate	2,000,000,000
Estimate of supply:	
Stocks in Europe and United States Sept. 1, 1867	350,000,000
Crop of United States, 2½ million bales	1,200,000,000
Crop of Egypt, 200,000 bales	80,000,000
Crop of Brazil	60,000,000
Crop of other countries, excessive of India	20,000,000
Extra arrivals from India in September and October 1867	50,000,000
Shipments from India for 6 months, since July 7, 5,000 bales, at the rate per annum	80,000,000
Deficit Sept. 1, 1868	160,000,000
Total	2,000,000,000

The stock will probably be exhausted by Sept. 1, unless the mills adopt short time, or more than 400,000 bales extra should be shipped from India before the close of April, as it will take four months to arrive. This would call for an average of 26,000 bales a week from India until May, in place of 4,000, and they cannot be expected unless prices advance, as Surats are below five pence in Liverpool, and labor has greatly advanced in India. M.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

Speech of Mr. Gladstone on the State of Popular Education in England.

On the 18th ult. Mr. GLADSTONE made an address at the Mechanics' Institute, at Oldham, on the subject of education. He spoke as follows:

"Undoubtedly upon an occasion of this kind it is desirable that those who are to speak should be able to teach, but in order to be able to teach, they must be better informed than the generality of those whom they address, and which, I lament to say, is not fulfilled in my case. [A laugh.] You at Oldham have taken a very practical view of questions of this kind, and it is with considerable diffidence that I venture to state my desire that you should secure success. I suppose it is understood upon all hands that education—and I use the word in a very large sense—is a self-educating process which ought to go on throughout life. I mean independently of the discipline which Providence demonstrates to us through the employments of life. There ought to be a self-directing process of improving the mind, carried on by every one according to the means which every man possesses. Education, so viewed, divides itself into two great heads—namely, the one which goes into the training of the mind and fitting for human being generally by the improvement of his faculties for all purposes whatever; the other goes rather to store the mind with regard to those practical means which may be adapted for his particular profession or occupation in life. [Cheers.] I suppose that this institution is intended to embrace both these objects. I have no doubt that a mechanics' institute ought to embrace, as far as it can, the conveying of such instruction as may be professionally useful, but undoubtedly it ought to embrace also that which tends to the cultivation of the mind. [Cheers.] If that be so, we ought, I think, at this day to look very seriously at the question whether we as a people, and an industrious people, have done in all parts of the country, and are doing all that is incumbent upon us with respect to the improvement of the mind. [Cheers.] *I am afraid we have not grown in refinement as we have grown in wealth.* I am not speaking with reference to the particular town in which we are assembled, but I speak of the people generally, and the reproach attaches to us to a certain extent that we have not grown in refinement in a degree which we ought to have done with reference to our wealth and the opportunities which wealth conveys. [Cheers.] There is no reason why this should not be the case. There is nothing in the progress of trade, or manufacture, or commerce, that ought to lower a man as a human being. I know no reason why these pursuits should be connected with an indifference either to those objects which belong to our eternal welfare or with those objects, equally legitimate, although of lower rank, which relate to the improvement of the faculties which God has given us. [Cheers.] I cannot but congratulate you especially on one feature which I observe in this institution and similar institutions in Oldham—a feature more remarkably developed than in any other place—and that is the mode and degree in which establishments intended for mental improvement spring, as it were, from the soil. They are spontaneous to the place; they are not the mere efforts of benevolent individuals working from above and endeavoring to persuade the community to take an enlightened view of its interests, but they are rather the spontaneous efforts of the community itself for their own improvement. [Hear, hear.] Now that is the best basis any such institution can have. [Cheers.] I am confident that in every institution of this kind the part to be performed by the wealthy classes should be the auxiliary part alone. The case is the best, the prospect the brightest, where the desire proceeds from beneath and where all the people, or the greater part of them, are the main agents of bringing these establishments into existence. [Cheers.] I am told that the case developed in this interesting report is not an unknown case in Oldham, and that you have other institutions, less extensive, perhaps, than this—institutions which have not reached so high a point of development, but which were, as this was, the work of the people themselves, and will, as the work of the people themselves, flourish and attract more and more the support and fulfill the purposes for which they were founded. [Cheers.] I cannot say how much importance I attach to such facts as these. *I draw the broadest possible distinction between those benefits which are devised for the people by benevolent individuals in wealthy circumstances, of which the people are, as it were, the passive though willing recipients, and the institutions of which the people are in the main the creators.* [Cheers.] I am confident that there is an essential healthfulness and durability in these latter, and among them that of self-sustaining and self-extending, to which it is very difficult for the former class to attain. I am very glad to see that provision is here to be made for the recreation of those who belong to the Mechanics' Institution. [Hear, hear.] In this country we have not been altogether happy in our management of the question of amusements. In the first place, it is commonly considered that an Englishman in all classes of society, that the English nation show a certain awkwardness in the adaptation of means to the end when they deal with the subject of amusement and recreation which they do not show when they are engaged in practical pursuits—[hear, hear]—but, besides that, there is more serious evil, and it is that, as regards the masses of the community, the question of amusement has been a great deal too much excluded from our view—we have thought, or, at least, we have acted as if we thought that they could get on very well without it. Popular amusements have been very much discountenanced, and the fact that *provision has not been made for popular recreation in a virtuous manner has had a very great and a very detrimental effect in establishing an alliance between popular amusement and vice.* [Cheers.] It seems to me, ladies and gentlemen, that you go to work in a right way to get rid of that mischief, and that you are quite right in opening your arms freely and widely, and in not being ashamed to open them freely and widely, and for granting as far as your means admit for the members of this mechanics' institution the means of recreation and amusement within your own walls. I see, for example, that there is to be a billiard-table here, and I am very glad of it, as far as that can be carried out compatibly with a sure regard to the higher position of the institution, and with the view of doing nothing that can well change its essential character. I am quite sure that we must make provision for the legitimate wants of human nature, and it is vain and idle to suppose that those who spend their days on labor are fit, or are all of them fit, for nothing but labor during the few hours they have at their disposal. It is most unjust on our parts, who may be placed in circumstances of greater affluence, to take this cynical view of the condition of the workingmen; but there are many whose whole lives are, morning and night and from year's end to year's end, nothing but a succession and a satiety of amusements, and so much so that at length they lose the very faculty of enjoying amusement, and it becomes dull to them in consequence of excess; and yet the very men who belong to that class are those who do not understand that the means of the community whose days are given to toil ought to have recreation provided for them. [*Hear, hear,*" and loud applause.] I trust that in the practical testimony which is to be borne by this institution, the justice, propriety and wisdom of including in its plan of operation every possible facility for the recreation of the people will tend, as so many other things prevailing here I hope will tend, to produce imitation in other places. [Cheers.] I see that the French language is being taught within these walls. I am very glad of it; but let me say a word for the English language. [Cheers.] Rely upon it, there is a great misapprehension spread far and wide upon this subject. There is an assumption that we all make that we understand our own language—that we have taken its measure, that we know its length, its breadth, its depth, its height, and all its rich resource. I am not now speaking of mere correctness. Correctness is, no doubt, a great matter, and until we have got the correct use of our own language we can make no pretensions to a knowledge of it. What I mean is this, that it is a language which richly repays study, and that we are not to suppose that merely because we can read, write, spell and pronounce with accuracy that therefore we have done our duty by our own noble language. [Hear, hear.] Ours is a very singular language, as indeed most things in this country are singular, like the old English Constitution which has been so often ruined, [laughter,] and with respect to which we have had many a prophecy of ruin made, and not only so, but predictions that have been fulfilled—that is to say, the thing has been done that it was said would ruin it; and yet some how or other afterward everybody finds that the Constitution is still in existence, [laughter,] and there are a great many gentlemen who take it to themselves as their peculiar distinction that they intend to preserve it. But our Constitution is a Constitution that has grown up; it has not been the device of man, and it is a very wonderful formation. Our language possesses very much the same characteristics. It is a very singular language; I am afraid it bothers foreigners dreadfully, [laughter,] and I often think that if I was a foreigner and had to study the English language and to learn to pronounce it, I should go mad. [Laughter.] I cannot conceive how it is that a foreigner learns to pronounce English, when you recollect the total absence, method and system, and all auxiliaries which are generally supplied when men have to acquire something which is difficult of attainment; but however that may be, we have acquired it by use, and we have a most noble language. MILTON says of it in his famous tract on free printing: "Our English language is ever famous and foremost in the achievement of liberty." With what a history is it associated, and with what a literature! It is a very old literature, that of this country—at any rate, some 660 years old. That is a long time, for a literature to last, but, although it had lasted a long time, I am happy and thankful to say there is not the slightest proof of decay. If I were asked for a proof of the life of the English nation, there is no difficulty in finding one, but I would not wish to take any better proof of the life of the English nation than the number of great poets who have marked and adorned the history of our country during the last fifty years. I do not think—certainly I do not pretend to say—that we have produced poets rivalling the very greatest,—those rare creations of nature which have appeared in the world once or twice, and seem to be themselves a great portion of the patrimony of mankind; you cannot expect to have these prodigies always coming before us, but I may say that the poetry, the English poetry, of the last fifty years has been in itself, taking it altogether, and allowing for the quality of bad and indifferent, the existence of which cannot be denied—still, it has been a marvelous creation, and is itself a conclusive proof of the strength and vigor of the mental life of the nation and it is one which well deserves your attention. I hope that, however much we may improve upon our former practice, and we need it much, with regard to the acquisition of other languages, and especially modern ones, we should never commit the error, or rather we should cease to commit the error, of supposing that we know all that is to be known with regard to our own language; whereas, on the contrary, it is full of rich mines of wealth, inviting us to work them; it contains the treasury of a literature that may almost defy the world, and not only so, but in studying that literature and in becoming acquainted more fully with the language in which it is clothed, we improve our own means of thought and our own means of expression, and in improving our means of thought and of expression we improve our means of action in every department and purpose of life. [Cheers.] There is one other thing that I should like to say, and that is, that I am very glad to hear that a great love of natural history prevails among the people of Oldham. I wish for my own part that, looking to the ancient system of education in this country, which all persons are agreed as being of a somewhat narrow character so far as regards the number of subjects it embraces, there is nothing in which, I think, we have been more defective than in the cultivation of natural history, and I do trust that the cultivation of natural history will be made an object, so far as circumstances will admit, in the regulations and proceedings of this institution. It is a most delightful and most valuable pursuit. It has many branches, but I refer, of course, particularly to the knowledge of plants, flowers, trees, birds, insects, animals. These are the things that lay nearest at hand, and which I have principally in view. One of its uses is that it is a most religious pursuit. It is hardly possible for a man to become acquainted in any degree with the boundless wealth and fertility of nature, and with the wonderful wisdom of all its arrangements, without having his mind, I will not say forced, but won, led, attracted in the gentlest and firmest manner to the thought of that wise and beneficent Providence which has contrived all these things, and contrived them to make a world which should not only be full of what may supply our necessaries, but should be full also of everything that, by the presentation to us of beautiful objects, can train the imagination and the taste, and feed us with rich and innocent delight. [Hear, hear.] The study of natural history does many more things than that. What a discipline for the senses! Look at the acuteness and activity of eye that a person acquires who is accustomed to watch objects as he goes along; and the activity of eye which he so acquires is not limited to those objects alone; it affects his general habits in the use of the eye, and it makes him pass through all the scenes of life with a generous observation and a greater faculty of benefiting by what he sees. But, moreover, there is no doubt that town life involves much privation. I trust that in the years to come a town life will not involve all the privations that it has too commonly involved. I hope that we shall live, many of us, to see the time when the streams of this country will flow with waters equally pure and limpid, whether they are bounded by green fields or whether on their borders are factories and tall chimneys. I hope I shall live to see the time when the operatives and artizans of this country will be able to look out through the windows of their dwelling-houses, and from the streets through which they go to their work, to a clear air and blue sky. [Cheers.] But still I am convinced we have to look forward in this country to a constant extension and multiplication of towns. Country life is an admirable balance to town life; one of the many benefits which railways have conferred upon us is in enabling masses of the people, children and adults, to be transported for short seasons and intervals out of the town into the country. But how much better they might relish the country if they knew something of the objects they meet. There is another use in natural history. It is not a singular effect in enriching the mind, it provides the most apt subjects of illustration in discourse. A man who knows natural history can always converse with greater interest. Almost everything he sees in human life and experience is capable of being illustrated from the realm of outward nature, and I am persuaded that those who look to the mere exterior of these branches of knowledge, sadly delude themselves when they see a lot of dry plants in a book, and say that the knowledge of those plants, after all, is a very dry affair. They little know what lies below the surface, and in how many and in how good and useful ways the knowledge of these very kingdoms of nature, or some of these kingdoms of nature, assists them in the performances of their duties and in the fulfillment of those purposes which the great King of nature, the Almighty, has appointed for man himself. [Cheers.] I have ventured to speak thus on one or two subjects connected with an institution of this kind, when I thought your indulgence would allow such remarks to be offered. Beyond this I will not travel.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, Thursday, at 3:30 P. M., JAMES LENOX, Esq., in the chair. Four new auxiliaries were recognized; one in each of the States of Ohio, Michigan and Missouri, and one in the Cherokee Nation.

Communications were received from Rev. S. W. CHARLOT, of the Hawaiian mission, now in this country, and from Rev. L. H. GULICK, Secretary of the Hawaiian Board of Honolulu, in reference to publishing a pocket Testament for the Sandwich Islands, and the Book of Acts in the language of Marshall's Island, one of the Micronesian group; from Mr. THOMAS M. WESTON, agent in Mexico, and from Mr. ANDREW M. MILNE, of the Argentine Republic, with gratifying accounts of the work in their respective fields; from Rev. A. G. SIMONTON, Rio de Janeiro, requesting a fresh supply of books for Brazil; from Rev. F. VERMEHL, Paris, in regard to increase of Bible distribution in that city, and asking aid; from Rev. W. G. MOREHEAD, Carrara, with statements as to the Bible work in Italy; from Rev. ISAAC G. BLISS, Constantinople, sending interesting account of Bible distribution by colporteurs on his field. Grants of books were made to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society for Africa; to Friends' Freedmen's Committee of New-York; to the American and Foreign Bible Society; Russian Testaments for Siberia; for distribution in vessels sailing from New-York to foreign ports; to the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church for Africa; to Rev. A. G. SIMONTON for distribution in Brazil, with a large number for distribution in the South, and several grants of smaller amount, including three volumes in raised letters for the blind. The entire number granted is 4,972. They were chiefly in English, Spanish, Portuguese and Russian. Besides the books named, others were granted to various parties to the amount of $310.

The Committee appointed at the previous meeting presented their memorial paper on the death of Hon. REUBEN H. WALWORTH, which was adopted, after some appropriate remarks by MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, Esq.

Coroners' Cases.

An unknown man was found dead yesterday afternoon in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues. The Coroner was notified....An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS at No. 261 West Twenty-eighth-street, over the body of GERTRUDE DAVENPORT, aged 2 years, who died from the effects of scalds received on the 31st ult., by falling into a tub of boiling suds, used by her mother for washing. As the occurrence was purely accidental the jury rendered a verdict to that effect....About 7:30 o'clock, Thursday evening, JAMES MCCANN, Irish, aged 51, fell down stairs at his residence No. 181 Elizabeth-street, and broke his neck, death ensuing instantly. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday, and obtained a verdict of accidental death....Coroner ROLLINS held an *ante-mortem* examination yesterday in the case of PETER and WILHELM LIND, of No. 195 East Fourth-street, who were beaten on the head with slungshots on the night of the 1st inst. No new facts were elicited, so the jury rendered an open verdict....WM. GAGE, aged 60 years, applied for lodging at the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police Station on Thursday night, and died soon after.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.

The following are the statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 1867:

	This Year.	Increase over 1866.
Traveling preachers	8,004	428
Local preachers	9,469	807
Total preachers	17,473	1,295
Total members	1,146 081	113.897
Infant baptisms	101,741	18,786
Number of churches	11,121	659
Number of parsonages	3,570	256
Value of churches	$35,885,639	$6,291,436
Value of parsonages	5,361,295	940,337
Value of church and parsonage	41,246,734	7,231,772
Sunday-schools	15,341	1,296
Sunday-school teachers	174,945	12,764
Sunday-school scholars	1 081,891	101,989
Volumes in library	2,784,895	140,604
Benevolent collections	$933,318	$3,896

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Republican General Committee for 1868 has not yet effected an organization. At a meeting at the headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, Thursday night, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE presiding, contesting delegations were present from the Third and Twentieth, and protests were offered impugning the regularity of the elections in the Second, Fifth, Eighth, Tenth, Fifteenth and Twenty-first Districts. The whole matter of contested seats and of irregularities was referred to a committee of nine. An informal ballot was taken for permanent President. Messrs. ROBERT D. BENEDICT, CHARLES S. SPENCER and FREDERICK J. FITHIAN, were in nomination. The vote stood: Benedict, 39; SPENCER, 42; FITHIAN, 48; scattering, 9. Three formal ballots were then taken. On the first, Mr. FITHIAN received 55, Mr. SPENCER 43, and Mr. DARRAGH 17. On the second and third the vote was: For Mr. FITHIAN, 61; for Mr. SPENCER, 57. Finally, without making a choice, the Committee adjourned to Thursday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock.

FIRES DURING THE PAST YEAR.—The following is a recapitulation of the losses by fire which occurred throughout the country during 1867: January, $4,043,000: February, $4,405,000; March, $3,934,000; April, $3,050,000; May, $2,070,000; June, $4,075,000; July, $3,225,000; August, $2,540,000; September, $2 200.000; October, $1,260,000; November, $1,719,000; December, $4,274,000. Total losses in 1867, $36,905,000; total losses in 1866, $67,410 000; total losses 1865, $43,139,000; total losses in 1864, $28,523,000; total losses in 1863, $14,060,000; total losses in 1862, $17,640,000; total losses in 1861, $18,020,000; total losses in 1860, $15,597,000; total losses in 1859, $16,058,000; total losses in 1858, $11,561,000; total losses in 1857, $15,792,000; total losses in 1856, $24,150,000. Total to loss in twelve years, $304,354,000.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ENCAMPMENT.—The annual meeting of Mount Carmel A. P. E. was held at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, Thursday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Patriarch, Sir John Bell; Vice-Patriarch, Sir Joseph Smyth; Scribe, Sir John Wm. Heane; Assistant Scribe, Sir John Jackson; Treasurer, Sir Samuel Miller; Chamlain, Sir Rev. Thomas Walsh; Guide, Sir John W. Hann; Assistant Guide, Sir William Ball; Watchman, Sir James Collins; Sentinel, Sir Y. L. Kelly.

DETENTION OF BOATS.—In consequence of the dense fog yesterday morning the boats plying between this port

to Simon De Visser or to them for the proceeds, until the bills of exchange drawn by Peels, Hubbell & Co. upon Drake, Kleinwort & Cohen and accepted by them for our account, £—— sterling, due in London ——, 1867, for the purchase of the said goods, shall have been satisfactorily provided for. We agree to keep the property insured against fire by policies satisfactory to Simon De Visser and payable to his order in case of loss, it being understood that he is not to be chargeable with any expenses incurred, the intention of this arrangement being to protect and preserve unimpaired the lien of Drake, Kleinwort & Cohen in said property.

Signed in duplicate, New-York, Aug. 1, 1867.

HENRY W. HUBBELL,
ROBERT L. TAYLOR.

Whether any additional agreement was made between Hubbell and De Visser, on the delivery of the bills of lading, was a point in dispute. Hubbell received the bills of lading, and collected, in behalf of himself and Taylor, the insurance, $200,000, and applied it without discrimination to paying joint indebtedness of himself and Taylor. The drafts drawn on the plaintiffs were not provided for, and on Oct. 24, 1867, Hubbell & Taylor each made a separate assignment to the other defendants in this cause, conveying all his property in trust, to sell it, and apply the proceeds "toward the payment and discharge of all and every debt and obligation owing by the party of the first part, or for which he is in any manner liable, without preference," rendering the surplus, if any, to the assignor or his representatives. On Oct. 26 Hubbell & Taylor executed another assignment to the same assignees, reciting that there were joint indebtednesses of them both referring to the previous assignments, and declaring that the assignors, "to the end of devoting their joint property to the payment of their debts, as herein provided," assign to the assignees "all the property, estate and effects whatsoever belonging to the said parties of the first part jointly, upon trust, to convert the same into money and to apply the net proceeds thereof, after first paying thereout the lawful expenses and charges attendant upon the execution of the trust, to or toward the payment of all the joint debts and liabilities of the said parties of the first part, in full, if there be sufficient funds therefor, and rateably, if not sufficient, and should there be a surplus after such provision for the joint debts and liabilities, to apply the share of such surplus property belonging to each of the said parties of the first part, upon a due accounting as between them, to the payment of the individual debts and liabilities of such party to whom such share so belongs, in full, if there be sufficient funds therefor, and rateably, if not sufficient.

The bill of complaint alleged that the value of the property in the hands of the assignees was $1,350,000; that of that amount only $50,000 came to their hands as the property of Hubbell, and that all the rest was conveyed to them by Taylor individually, and that the property was not equal to the indebtedness, but that the property assigned by Taylor is more than enough to pay his individual liabilities and leave a surplus for the joint creditors. It claimed that the plaintiffs had an equitable lien upon the insurance money, or that which represented it in the assignee's hands; also, that they were entitled to have the insurance money treated as an individual debt of Taylor, entitled to be paid out of his individual property in preference to any joint liability, and it prayed (1) for an injunction restraining any disposal of the property by the assignees as should not leave in their hands enough to pay them the $200,000; (2) for the appointment of a receiver of so much of the assigned estate as shall pay them the $200,000; (3) for a decree that the plaintiffs have a prior lien in equity upon so much of the property as will pay the $200,000; (4) if no such lien exists, for a decree that the plaintiffs are creditors of Taylor individually for the $200,000, and are entitled to be paid before the payment of any debt which Taylor & Hubbell were jointly liable.

By the Court—In regard to the $200,000 insurance money, the bill avers that it was converted by Taylor & Hubbell to their own uses, and was placed in their general business for the benefit of their estate, either joint or several, and was applied by them to and for the benefit of their individual interests. The bill does not pretend that the money or any specific substitute for it can be identified. The money was received by Hubbell alone, and Taylor swears that no part of it ever came into his hands or possession, or was added to his estate, and that the property assigned by him to the assignees did not embrace any portion of the proceeds of the policies of insurance. Hubbell swears that the money was applied to the joint adventures of himself and Taylor, and in paying drafts and notes and other joint indebtedness of Taylor & Hubbell, and was used generally, with other means and funds of Taylor & Hubbell, in protecting and paying their debts and liabilities on joint account. Under these circumstances, the money having been mixed and confounded with other money, and neither it nor any substitute for it being shown to be capable of ascertainment or identification, or to be in existence anywhere, the right of the plaintiffs to follow the money, and to claim a lien upon anything in respect to it, is gone. (2 Story's Eq. Juris., sections 1,258, 1,259.) It may very well be that Hubbell, when he received the insurance money, received it subject to a trust either to pay it over to De Visser or to apply it toward the payment of the drafts accepted by the plaintiffs, and that it was wrongfully misapplied by Hubbell. But unless its identity, or the identity of some property into which it has been wrongfully converted can be traced, the rights which the plaintiffs may have had in regard to it while it remained in the hands of Hubbell, or which they would have had in regard to any traceable property into which it was wrongfully converted, are gone. This being so, the plaintiffs are not entitled to a decree that they have a prior lien in equity upon so much of the assigned estate in the hands of the assignee as will pay the $200,000, nor to an injunction restraining the assignees from disposing of so much of the property assigned by Taylor & Hubbell, as shall leave in their hands insufficient to pay to the plaintiffs the $200,000.

The instrument of the 1st of August, 1867, was a very strange paper to be given by Taylor & Hubbell and accepted by De Visser, on the existing facts of the case. The merchandise had been lost at sea to the knowledge of the parties, and yet the paper purports to be a receipt for the merchandise by Taylor & Hubbell, with an agreement by them to hold it on storage as the property of the plaintiffs, with liberty to sell it and account to the plaintiffs or to De Visser for its proceeds, until the drafts accepted by the plaintiffs for the purchase of the merchandise should have been satisfactorily provided for; and the paper declares the object of the arrangement to be to protect and preserve unimpaired the lien of the plaintiffs in the property. The agreement is signed by Hubbell individually and by Taylor individually, and purports, on its face, to be a joint and several agreement by them. This agreement, taken in connection with the accompanying delivery of the bills of lading by De Vesser to Hubbell, for himself and Taylor, on the faith of the agreement, must, I think, be construed to be an agreement by Taylor & Hubbell, jointly and severally, to account to the plaintiffs for the proceeds of the bills of lading, and for the insurance money received as such proceeds, until the drafts accepted by the plaintiffs should be provided for. It created an obligation or duty in Taylor, individually, and in Hubbell, individually, as well as in Taylor & Hubbell jointly, to fulfill such agreement, and, as a consequence of the diversion of the money, it makes each of them individually, as well as the two jointly, liable to respond as debtors to the plaintiffs for the $200,000. The plaintiffs, coming into this Court by this bill, have a right to say, under these circumstances, if they chose to do so, that they will come in first as creditors of Taylor & of Hubbell individually, and exhaust their remedies, under the assignments, against the separate estate of each of them, and afterward come in upon the surplus, if there should be any, of the joint estate of the two, after the payment of the joint debts of the two. The plaintiffs say by their bill that they desire to have the debt treated by the assignees as the separate and individual debt of Taylor, and claim that therefore they are entitled to have it paid out of the property assigned by Taylor individually, before any payment shall be made by the assignees on account of any of the joint indebtness of Taylor & Hubbel. I think this claim is well founded. It is doubtful whether anything passed to the assignees by the joint assignment of the 26th of October. The two assignments of the 24th of October assigned to the assignees all the estate, real and personal, of each assignor of every name and description and wheresoever situated, then owned and possessed by him, or in which he was in any manner interested, and the trust in each of those payments is to pay every debt owing by the assignor, or for which he is in any manner liable, without preference. It would seem, therefore, that the assignees must hold all the assigned property under the first two assignments, and must administer it under the trusts therein declared. This being so the plaintiffs, coming into Court with a claim against Taylor individually, as they do, are entitled to a decree that they are creditors of Taylor individually for the $200,000, and, as such, are entitled to be paid out of the property assigned to them by Taylor individually prior to any payment by the assignees of any debts for which Hubbell & Taylor are jointly and Taylor is not severally liable, and that they so marshal the assets of the assigned estates, and so appropriate the payments therefrom. This being so, they are also entitled to an injunction restraining the assignees, until the final decree in the causes from making any transfer or disposition of any of the property assigned to them by Taylor individually which can interfere with such right of the plaintiffs. It does not appear whether the property assigned by Taylor individually will be sufficient to pay in full all the debts of Taylor individually. Therefore so much of the injunction asked for as would compel the assignees to keep in their hands sufficient of the property assigned by Taylor individually, to pay the plaintiffs their $200,000 in full, cannot be granted. But they are entitled to an injunction restraining the assignees from disposing of so much of the property assigned to them by Taylor individually, as shall leave in their hands insufficient to pay the plaintiffs out of the separate estate of Taylor the proper *pro rata* proportion thereof, properly applicable to their claim, upon the principle of paying out of the property assigned to them by the individual assignment, executed by Taylor on the 24th of October, all the debts of Taylor individually, prior to paying thereout any debts for which Hubbell & Taylor are jointly, and Taylor is not severally liable.

It may be that the assignees cannot close their trusts without bringing into some proper court by a direct proceeding other creditors whose interests may be affected by the manner in which those trusts are administered. But that is no reason why the plaintiffs, on making out as they have done, a proper case for the special relief they ask for, should not have it. So far as any other creditors who claim under the assignments are concerned, they are represented sufficiently for the purposes of this suit, by and through the assignees, against whom alone the plaintiffs ask any relief.

C. A. Seward for the plaintiffs; W. M. Evarts and J. H. Choate for all the defendants except Hubbell; L. E. Miller for Hubbell.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 3.

Before Judge McCunn.

A CURIOUS [HABE]AS CORPUS CASE—SPIRITUALISM VS. DRUGS—[MAT]RIMONY IN A NEW PHASE.

In the application of Carlos F. Frederici for habeas corpus.—The plaintiff in this case, Carlos F. Frederici, obtained from Judge Barbour a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Dr. J. G. Attwood, commanding him to produce the body of Marion De La Varre Lamar Frederici, alleged to be the wife of plaintiff and illegally detained by said Attwood. In his application for the writ Frederici set forth that he was married on the 4th of December, ultimo, to Miss Marion De La Varre Lamar, at the Everett House, in this City, by Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallidette, of St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-street; that about two weeks ago they went to board at the house of Dr. Attwood, a clairvoyant physician, No. 26 Clinton-place; that on their arrival there, after supper, the Doctor told defendant that he could not give them a room until he had paid a bill of $500 which his wife had contracted for professional advice and attendance previous to their marriage; that deponent replied to this demand that he should pay no $500 for such humbug, that the Doctor was an impostor, and that if he could not have a room there he should seek one somewhere else; that thereupon deponent left the house, telling his wife that he would go to the Maltby House and engage rooms for them and return immediately; that he did so return shortly after, and found his trunk on the sidewalk, and was himself refused admission to the Doctor's house; that he had been unable since that time to see his wife, who, he alleged, was restrained of her liberty by Attwood and prevented from leaving the house.

A return to the writ issued by Judge Barbour on the foregoing affidavit was made this morning, Judge McCunn presiding. In his return Dr. Attwood simply denied exercising any control over the lady, or restraining her liberty in any manner whatever; and he submitted an affidavit from the lady herself, in which she swears that if she is the legal wife of Frederici, of which she has no certain knowledge, she was married under the influence of stupifying drugs administered by him which rendered her unconscious of what she was doing; that she was also wrought upon by threats made by Frederici, and was induced to go through the marriage ceremony through fear; that since the pretended marriage she had been ill-treated, and her life threatened by Frederici; that she was not restrained of her liberty by Dr. Attwood, and had no desire to return to her husband.

A traverse to this return was made by Frederici, in which he denies that the foregoing affidavit was made by his wife of her own free will, and alleges that Attwood has so wrought upon the imagination of his wife by his pretended spiritualistic and clairvoyant powers, as to become complete master of her mind and will; that he has pretended to her to have had communication with her deceased father, from whom he had received instructions to act the part of guardian to her during her natural life; that since his wife has been with the Doctor he has received letters from her in which she expressed her wish to return to him, but stated that she was completely under the control of Dr. Attwood; that said Attwood is an imposter of the worst kind, and well known and notorious as such, and that he has obtained this control of his wife for the basest purposes, &c.

The papers, of which the forgoing is the substance, having been submitted, the Court, Judge McCunn, said that the only question for the Court to decide was whether the lady was restrained of her liberty against her will or not, and the quickest and best way to decide that would be to bring the lady into Court and let her speak for herself.

This being assented to by counsel for both parties, the Court despatched Officer Ryan to Clinton-place to escort the lady to the Court-room. On her arrival she had a private interview with the Judge, after which she was brought into the Court-room and took a seat by the Judge's bench. She is a woman of medium size, of dark complexion, black eyes, and rather attractive in appearance, though she seemed to be somewhat feeble in body, and laboring under great depression of spirits.

The Court—Mrs. Frederici, are you restrained of your liberty by Dr. Atwood?

Mrs. F.—(After a long pause)—I am not.

The Court—Do you wish to return to your husband?

Mrs. F.—(Another pause)—I do not.

The Court—Why not?

Mrs. F.—I am afraid; I am in too weak a state.

The Court—(To counsel)—It seems to me this ends the case. This Court has no power to compel a married woman to live with her husband if she does not wish to. I would also add to what she has stated in open Court, that she told me in the private interview I had with her, a few moments ago, that she was afraid of her life if she returned to her husband. Under these circumstances it will be the duty of the Court, if the lady desires it, to put the plaintiff under bonds to keep the peace.

Mrs. F.—I do not desire it.

The Court.—Very well, then, it will not be done.

Plaintiff's counsel, G. H. Whitelegge, Esq., asked to be allowed to cross-examine the lady, with a view to discover the real state of her mind. He said his client claimed in the traverse to the return of the writ, and was prepared to show that she was not herself; that her mind had been so worked upon by this clairvoyant doctor and Spiritualist that she was not capable, particularly in his presence, of expressing her real wishes.

The Court replied that such an examination could not be had in this proceeding. If counsel wished to inquire into the lady's sanity, he must apply to the Superintendent for a commission of lunacy. This court had no jurisdiction in such a case. All the Court could do in this case was to ascertain the facts with regard to the alleged restraint; and the lady herself having stated that she was not under any restraint, this ended the case and the writ must be discharged.

Dr. Attwood asked that the plaintiff be forbidden from visiting his wife; but the Court denied the request, saying that a husband had a right to call on his wife, and it was not within the authority of the Court to prevent him.

Mr. Frederici here asked the Court if he would be allowed to have an interview with his wife now, and the Court replied "certainly," whereupon he hastened to the private room where she had retired after giving her testimony, and was followed by Dr. Atwood, the counsel for both parties, and Rev. Mr. Gallidette, who had been summoned as a witness to prove the marriage. After a brief interview the parties all left the Court—the lady going home with the Doctor and the husband to his hotel.

The lady is the only daughter of the late Gen. Lamar, Ex-President of Texas, who bequeathed her property to the amount of between $30,000 and $40,000; and, according to the husband's story, it is to get control of this property that Dr. Attwood desires to keep the lady with him; while on the other side, it is claimed that the same motive led Frederici to contract the marriage. Frederici is about 27 years of age, an American by birth and a chemist by profession.

ANOTHER HABEAS CORPUS—A NEW-YEAR'S DANCE BROKEN UP.

Herman W. Heikermann and James Smith, bartenders in a dance-saloon in James-street, together with Hattie Barrow, Jane Dempsey, Emma Brown, and a dozen more girls, were brought before the Court this morning on a *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Garvin on Thursday. It appeared from the affidavits that on New-Year's night the Police made a descent upon a dance-house in James-street, and arrested all the inmates, who were taken before Police Justice HOGAN, and summarily sentenced to one year each in the work-house for keeping a disorderly house. C. S. Spencer, who appeared in behalf of the prisoners, demanded their discharge on the ground that the law did not warrant a sentence to the "Workhouse" for keeping a "disorderly house," that being reserved for "vagrants;" also on the ground that the affidavit of the policeman who made the arrest was defective, in that it merely asserted that the prisoners were "disorderly persons," without giving any specified facts tending to prove the assertion.

Heikermann and Smith were admitted to bail, and the girls being unable to procure bondsmen, the Court took the papers, and said that a decision would be rendered to-morrow.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 3, 1868.

$52,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s.C., '62	108¼	20	Am. Ex	75
50,000	do	108⅛	10	U. S. Ex	78⅛
3,500	do	108	50	Wells, Fargo & Co.	46½
1,500	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C. '64	105⅜	800	N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s., R. '65. N. Issue	104⅝	10	Erie R	71½
25,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 New Issue	104⅝	300	do	72⅛
15,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67, new iss	104⅝	200	Erie R. Pr	72
70,000	do	104⅝	30	Reading R	91⅞
500	U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	101⅞	300	do	91¾
24,000	Ga. St. 7s...x-in	81½	1700	do	92
2,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue..x-in	86	200	do	92
2,500	N. Car 6s....x-c	51⅛	100	M. So. & N. I. R	85⅞
1,000	Tenn. 6s....x-c	61¼	600	Clev. & Pitts	88½
2,000	Tenn. 6s, new	59¼	200	do...b15	88½
25,000	do	59	200	do...b10	88½
5,000	do	59¼	1100	do	88⅜
11,000	Ind. St. 5s....x-i	92½	600	do	88¼
2,000	Erie 2d M. '79	102½	70	Clev. & Tol	98
5,000	do	102¼	500	Chic. & N. W. R. Pf	71
1,000	C.&R. I.&P.R.7s	92	100	do...b30	71¼
5,000	Tol.& Wab.2dM.	77½	500	do...s30	71
3,000	Alt. & T.H.2d Pr.	82	1500	do	71⅛
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	84	200	do	71
30	Bank of Republic.	111¼	100	do	71
10	Cent. National	101	100	Chi. & N. W. R	58⅞
50	Fourth N. Bank	102	200	Chi. & R. I	94¾
10	Bk. of Com'ce...x-d	116	100	do	94⅛
100	Pacific M	114	200	do...b30	94¾
200	do	114⅛	200	do	94½
250	do	114¼	100	do	94¼
100	do	114⅜	100	do	94⅝
300	do	114⅛	100	do	94⅜
400	do	114	300	Mil. & St. Paul	47⅛
100	do	114	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	64
20	Del. & Hud. C	148½	5	New-Jersey R	133
200	Atlantic Mail	113¾	75	New-Jersey Cen. R	115
100	Boston W. P	20⅛	100	P. F. W. & C	97¼
40	West. U. Tel	36⅞	59	Alt. & T. H	50
100	do	37	30	Chi. & Alton R	130
100	do	37⅛	100	O. & Miss. R	30
100	do	37	2200	do	30¼
100	Adams Ex	78⅛	500	do	30⅛
20	Mer. U. Ex	38⅜	300	do...b30	30⅜
100	do	38⅛	500	do...b10	30¼
100	do	38⅜	500	do	30⅜
			100	do...b30	30½
			100	do...s60	30⅜
			32	N. Y. & N. H. R	133
			100	Quicksilver	21⅜
			100	do	22

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62...s5	107⅞	200	N. Y. Cen	117⅛
2,500	do	107⅝	400	do	117⅜
22,000	U. S. 5-20s., C., '65...new	105⅞	100	do	117⅝
6,200	do	104⅝	100	Erie Railroad	72⅛
5,000	U.S. 5-20s. C.,'67 New Is	104⅝	100	Hud. R. R	132⅛
18,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	101⅞	700	Reading R	92½
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. ex-c.	61½	200	do	92⅜
1,000	do	61	300	M. S. & N. I. R	85⅞
7,000	do	61⅛	400	Mich. Cen. R	107
4,000	Tenn. 6s new, b30	58⅝	300	Cleve. & Pitts	89
5,000	do	58⅝	1500	do	89⅛
10,000	do	58⅛	300	Illinois Cen	132½
30,000	do	58⅛	300	do...s30	132⅛
30,000	Mo. St. 6s	96⅝	300	do...s30	132
10,000	N. Car. 6s, x-c	51½	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf	71¼
100	Cum. Coal Pr	32½	800	do	71⅜
400	West. Union T	37⅛	200	do...s10	71⅛
47	do	37	1000	do...b30	71¼
100	Quick. Min. Co	21⅛	1000	do	71⅛
100	Adams Ex. Co	78⅛	30	Clev. & Tol	97½
5	Pacific Mail	114⅛	100	Chic. & R. I	94⅛
110	do	114	100	Tol. W. & W. Pf	64
100	do	113⅞	100	P. Ft. W. & C	97½
100	do	113¾	500	Ohio & M. R	30⅛
			400	do	30⅜
			500	do	30⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

600	Canton Co	50¼	600	Mch. S. & N. I. R	85¼
80	Am. Ex. Co	75	2800	do	85½
100	Pac. Mail	113¾	400	do...c	85⅜
100	West U. Tel	36⅞	400	do...b3	85¼
200	N. Y. Cen	117⅝	600	Clev. & Pitts. R	88
100	Erie R...s30	71⅞	200	do	88¼
100	do	72	400	do	88⅛
200	Reading R...x-d	91⅞	800	do	88⅜
60	Mil. & St. Paul	47	200	do...b10	88⅜
300	Adams Express	78¼	1100	Chi. & N. W. Pf	70⅞
400	Ohio & Miss R	30	200	do...b3	70⅞
300	Chic., R. I. & P	94⅜	200	do	71⅛
200	do	94½	100	do...c	70⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

20	Amer. Ex	75	200	Ohio & Miss. R	30¼
100	Mer. U. Ex...s60	38	12 C	do	30⅜
210	do	38¼	200	do...b10	30⅜
100	do	38⅜	200	do...b5	30⅜
100	Pacific Mail...b3	114¼	100	do...b30	30¼
400	do	114⅛	100	do...s10	30⅛
100	do...b30	114¼	200	Mich. S. & N. I	85¼
200	do...c	114⅛	600	Clev. & Pitts. R	88¼
100	do	114	400	do	88⅜
36	W. U. Tel	36⅝	800	do	88½
300	do	37	2300	do	88⅜
500	do...b10	37⅛	400	C., R. I. & P	94⅝
100	N. Y. Cen...s3	117¼	200	do	94⅜
2600	Erie R...b3	72⅛	100	do...c	94⅝
100	Canton Co	51⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. R	58½
200	do	50⅞	2300	C. & N. W. R. Pf	71¼
300	Hud. Riv. R	132¼	500	do...b10	71⅜
100	Reading R...ex-d	92⅛	200	do...c	71¼
300	Mil. & St. P	47	200	do...b3	71⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Cum. Coal	32⅜	1500	M. S. & N. I	85¼
200	do...b30	33	4200	do...b3	85⅜
300	West. U. Tel	37⅛	200	do...b10	85⅝
100	do...b10	37⅜	100	do...s10	85½
400	N. Y. Cen. R	117⅜	1200	Clev. & Pitts...b3	89
800	do	117⅞	400	do	88⅞
200	do...b5	117⅞	300	Chic. & N. W. R	58¼
3600	Erie R	72¼	2800	Chic. & N. W. Pf	71½
800	Reading R...x-d	92¼	1200	do	71⅝
200	Mil. & St. P...b10	47¼	500	do...b3	71⅝
300	Ohio & Miss R	30¼	400	do...b10	71⅝
500	do	30⅜	200	do...s10	71½
100	do	30¼			

FRIDAY, Jan. 3—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day opened at 133⅝ and advanced to 133¾@133⅞@134 ℔ cent., and the subsequent sales were at 133⅞@133¾@133⅞ ℔ cent. The Cash Gold is easy, but balances are carried over at a light rate of interest. The additional amount paid out by the Treasury on January Gold Interest to-day is about $1,750,000, making altogether $6,750,000. The Foreign Exchanges are firm for Saturday's mail, and there is a fair amount of business doing on the basis of 110¼ ℔ cent. for 60-day Bills on London. The Export of Gold will be about $1,300,000. There have been some further arrivals of United States 5-20s of 1862 from the other side, which are being remitted for. We remark that the firmness shown by the Gold Room in the face of the heavy January disbursements from the Treasury, has induced more speculation in the Gold Room on the *Bull* side of the account on the calculation that the supply on the market has already been anticipated, or to use the street phrase, discounted.

There was another fair demand for Money from the Stock Brokers to-day at 6@7 ℔ cent. Some of the Banks were disposed to hold their balances unemployed for the day by way of strengthening their Quarterly returns, and others declined to lend under 7 ℔ cent. The general appearance of the market, however, at the close of the day, was of ease, and now that all appearances as well as the necessity of preparation for the Quarterly Statement are over, the probabilities are that Money will show increased ease next week at Bank.

The Public Funds were steady through the forenoon, but later in the day the cash price of the 5-20s of 1862 felt the effect of the easier supply from the other side, and 107⅞ ℔ cent. was accepted. On the other hand, the home demand for the other 5-20s is active, 105⅞@106 for the 1865s, May and November; 104⅝@¾ for the 1867s July and January. The State Bonds were weak on new Tennessee, by reason of a pressure to sell some $30,000 or $50,000 in the Afternoon, although the January Interest has been promptly met at the Fourth National Bank, and we have reason to believe that a recently-improved financial management at Nashville affords additional security for the future interest payments of the State. The resources to this end are undoubted.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was again active, and a further improvement in prices was shown on the sales of New-York Central, Hudson River, Reading, and most of the Western Roads, and a partially better quotation for Erie, although the movement of this Stock of late affords very little satisfaction to either the *Bull* or *Bear* side of the current Railway speculation. The business in the Ohio and Mississippi Common Stock continues to show an increasing interest on the part of buyers between 30@30⅜ ℔ cent. The purchases yesterday and to-day amount to about 20,000 Shares. There was a further advance in Cleveland and Pittsburgh to 89⅛ ℔ cent., and in Northwest Preferred to 71⅝ ℔ cent. Late in the day about 4,000 Shares of Erie were taken at 72¼, and for New-York Central 117⅞@118 ℔ cent. was paid. The Miscellaneous Shares were active on Pacific Mail, at 114@114⅛@113⅞@113 ℔ cent. Telegraph Stock firm; the Express Stocks dull.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri
U. S. 10-40s	101⅞	101⅞	Missouris	96	96½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛	107⅞	Northwest	58⅛	59
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	104⅝	104⅝	N. West Pref	70⅞	71⅝
N. Y. Central	117¼	118	Rock Island	94⅜	94⅝
Erie	71⅞	72¼	Fort Wayne	97¼	97¼
Hudson	131¼	132⅜	W. U. Telegraph	36⅞	37¼
Reading	91⅜	92½	St. Paul Pref	63⅞	64½
Mich. Southern	85⅛	85⅛	St. Paul Com	46⅞	47⅛
Ohio and Miss	29⅞	30¼	Pacific Mail	112	113
Pittsburgh	87⅞	89	American Gold	133⅝	133⅞
Tenn 6s, new	59⅜	58¼	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., coup., 1868	131	5-20 reg. 1865, n. is	104½
6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881	108⅜	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is	104⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	108½	5-20 coup., 1867	104⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	105⅛	10-40 registered, 1874	101⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101⅞
5-20 reg., 1864	105⅛	7 3-10 2d series	104⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅛	7 3-10 3d series	104⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c., 1870	100¼	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870.	97½
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	105	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	97½
N. Y. B'y loan	105	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	97½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	99¾	Illinois War Loan	97½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873.	99¾	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex-c.	61
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874.	99¾	Tennessee new bds	59⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	99¾	Virginia 6s, ex coup	44
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Virginia 6s, n. b	40
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1878	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	81½
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	92½	North Carolina 6s, x.c.	51
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	99	North Car. 6s, n. bds	51½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	97	Missouri 6s	96
Illinois reg., 1860	97	Missouri Pacific R. is	96⅜
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	97¼	California 7s	125
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	97½	Connecticut 6s	97
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865.	97¼		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Irving	103
City	200	Metropolitan	125
Greenwich	160	Shoe and Leather	107
Commerce	113½	Park	137
Ocean	103	Central National	101
American Exchange	113⅛	Fourth National	101½
Bank of the Repub	111	Ninth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	90½
Erie 1st Mort. extd'	101	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1879	102	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	65½
Erie 7s. 3d. ind., 1883	97	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	90
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	91½	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	96
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	89½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	69
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Gal. & Chi. extended	100½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	102
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	109	Chi. & R. I. con. iss	92
Chi. B. & Q. 8p.c. 1st M	107	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p.c.	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96	Chi. & Alton S. F., in	91
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	118½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	86½
Alton & T. H. 1st M	93	Peninsula R. R. bonds	78
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	84
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	77	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	81
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	87	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	87½
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv	82	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Con. 7 ℔ cent. Exten. B.	85		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,035,567 20; total payments, $4,304,506 73; total balance, $97,461,012 16; the receipts include for Customs, $272,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $403,000.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $743,265. The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	179	$69,024	300	$140,094	84	$32,823
Man. of Cotton	306	77,325	348	95,975	130	41,569
Man. of Silk	183	109,872	50	54,030	13	20,307
Man. of Flax	530	69,675	218	52,939	232	46,107
Miscellaneous	324	70,542	363	23,789	299	28,290
Total	1,522	$386,438	1,279	$366,827	758	$169,096
		366,827				386,438
Total entered		$753,265	Total marketed			$555,524

The North Adams (Mass.) *Transcript* says: "PERRY & PENNIMAN, woolen manufacturers, failed last week, with large liabilities—the mortgagee, S. BLACKINGTON, taking possession under his mortgage. The works are now running under the control of the mortgagee, and will continue in operation until the present stock is run out. The liabilities are over $100,000, and the assets between $50,000 and $60,000. The mortgage claim is between $50,000 and $60,000. The failure has occasioned wide surprise and regret."

Mr. C. O. BAKER, of BAKER & KITCHEN, Stock Brokers, No. 15 Wall-street, was to-day unanimously elected to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

Messrs. F. N. & W. B. LAWRENCE (the senior partner late of LAWRENCE & JACKSON) establish themselves as Stock and Gold Brokers at No. 11 Broad-street, from the first of January.

The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of Five (5) ℔ cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after Monday, the 6th inst.

From its correspondence the Cincinnati *Price Current* is enabled to give its preliminary report of Pork-packing at the West at a much earlier day than in any previous season. It is clear that the great bulk of the packing has been done, and that the number to be packed in January will be small. There is a large falling off in weight, and a marked falling off in Lard is reported at nearly all the points. The total number of hogs packed to latest dates, this season, was 577,760; estimate for the whole season, 701,012, against 548,623 last season.

The Chicago *Tribune* gives the annexed statistics of the Lumber and Cattle trade of that city:

Receipts of Lumber, Shingles and Lath in Chicago for Twenty-one Years.

Year.	Lumber, ft.	Shingles, No.	Lath, No.
1867	850,746,000	431,265,000	143,849,000
1866	676,236,000	406,000,000	119,812,000
1865	615,020,000	275,000,000	62,555,000
1864	480,165,000	138,360,000	63,805,000
1863	892,074,000	152,485,633	41,665,000
1862	29[illegible],365,000	131,225,000	23,880,000
1861	249,309,000	170,356,000	32,667,000
1860	255,147,000	138,578,000	30,500,000
1859	295,710,000	165,087,000	49,548,000
1858	268,616,000	125,788,000	44,517,000
1857	444,396,000	130,462,000	79,650,000
1856	441,961,900	135,876,000	79,315,120
1855	297,567,669	158,770,090	46,487,550
1854	228,336,783	82,060,150	32,436,550
1853	202,101,098	93,483,784	39,033,116
1852	147,816,032	77,080,500	19,759,670
1851	125,056,437	60,338,250	27,583,476
1850	100,361,779	55,423,750	19,809,700
1849	73,259,553	39,057,750	19,281,733
1848	60,009,250	20,000,000	10,025,409
1847	32,118,225	12,148,500	5,655,700

Shipments of Lumber and Shingles by Canal for eleven years.

Year.	Lumber.	Shingles.
1867	73,029,473	25,918,900
1866	67,951,954	19,391,500
1865	78,424,670	29,289,600
1864	59,089,000	23,590,220
1863	50,109,229	25,427,950
1862	56,768,826	34,336,000
1861	42,740,520	17,695,500
1860	47,255,448	30,546,475
1859	62,889,538	......
1858	75,573,867	......
1857	42,421,843	......

Receipts and Shipments of Hogs (live and dressed) and Beef Cattle in Chicago for Thirteen Years.

Year.	Hogs. Rec'd	Shipped.	Beeves. Rec'd.	Shipped.
1855	302,068	145,580	10,715	8,253
1856	293,625	281,540	21,950	22,502
1857	251,115	131,216	48,524	25,502
1858	580,009	176,368	118,151	43,149
1859	281,496	212,840	90,674	35,973
1860	355,854	156,284	155,753	104,122
1861	675,002	284,094	204,579	124,146
1862	1,348,890	491,135	209,655	112,745
1863	1,900,519	810,453	298,381	293,217
1864	1,582,047	701,854	336,627	179,520
1865	876,572	599,049	331,362	242,766
1866	1,237,943	559,344	391,991	262,150
1867	1,994,574	872,486	329,198	203,580

The Buffalo *Express* publishes the following statistics:

Statement showing the receipts of flour and grain at Buffalo from 1836 to 1867, inclusive. The first four years indicate the amount shipped by canal, no statement having been kept of the receipts by lake:

Yrs.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
36	139,178	304,090	204,355	28,640	4,876	1,500
37	126,805	4[illegible]8,350	94,490	2,553	....	3,267
38	277,620	933,117	34,148	6,577	....	909
39	294,125	1,117,262	....	....	....	....
40	577,142	1,004,561	71,237	....	....	....
41	730,040	1,635,005	201,031	14,144	....	2,150
42	734,308	1,555,420	454,530	....	4,710	1,268
43	917,517	1,821,241	223,963	2,489	....	1,332
44	945,930	2,177,500	137,978	14,017	1,617	456
45	746,750	1,770,740	54,200	23,300	....	....
46	1,374,529	4,744,184	1,455,258	218,330	47,530	28,250
47	1,857,000	6,489,100	2,862,800	446,000	....	70,787
48	1,249,000	4,520,117	2,298,000	560,000	6	17,889
49	1,207,435	4,943,978	3,321,651	362,384	....	....
50	1,103,039	3,681,347	2,593,378	357,580	3,600	....
51	1,258,224	4,167,121	5,988,775	1,140,340	142,773	10,652
52	1,299,543	5,549,778	5,136,746	2,596,231	497,913	112,251
53	975,557	1,520,043	8,655,873	1,580,655	400,098	107,152
54	739,756	3,510,782	10,100,983	4,401,139	313,885	177,066
55	936,761	8,022,126	9,711,430	2,693,222	62,304	299,591
56	1,126,048	8,465,671	9,633,277	1,733,382	46,327	245,810
57	845,953	7,334,179	5,713,611	1,214,760	37,844	48,536
58	1,536,109	10,671,551	6,621,608	2,275,421	308,381	125,214
59	1,420,333	9,264,652	3,113,683	394,502	360,560	124,693
60	1,123,335	18,502,649	11,386,217	1,209,594	262,158	80,122
61	2,159,591	27,1[illegible]5,719	21,024,657	1,787,905	313,757	337,764
62	2,846,022	30,485,831	24,285,627	2,624,932	433,124	791,564
63	2,978,089	21,240,348	20,086,052	7,322,187	641,449	422,309
64	2,028,520	17,677,549	10,478,681	11,682,637	465,057	633,727
65	1,788,393	12,437,888	19,840,901	8,493,799	820,563	817,676
66	1,277,121	10,386,342	27,994,612	10,196,917	1,554,116	1,206,322
67	1,453,737	12,309,743	17,306,205	10,534,451	1,785,996	917,920

Comparative Statement showing the shipments of Flour and Grain by Canal from Buffalo during the past four years:

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Flour, bbls	126,820	142,018	52,325	15,468
Wheat, bush	16,138,386	10,202,154	7,772,217	10,109,718
Corn, bush	9,757,022	18,474,331	25,548,596	14,931,812
Oats, bush	11,178,564	7,900,651	8,922,483	9,409,686
Barley, bush.	97,748	291,361	1,301,716	1,206,733
Rye, bush	517,131	699,731	972,647	736,578
Total	37,688,851	37,563,028	44,517,608	30,394,527

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1868.

Lewis-st., w. s., 84 n. 3d-st., 25x100 } No. 163 Lewis-st., 22.6x100 }	$24,650
No. 423 Broadway and No. 3 Rose-st., (an undivided 1-99 part)	500
26th-st., s. s., 174 e. Avenue A, 4 lots, 98.9x100	24,000
Thompson-st., n. s., 62 n. Prince-st., 75x8.6	1,500
86th-st., s. s., 100 n. 1st-av., 25x204.4	6,050
89th-st., s. s., 231 e. 1st-av., 25x100.8	1,600
11th-st., s. s., 169 w. Avenue A, 25x94.8	12,800
41st-st., s. s., 250 e. 8th-av., 25x98.9	19,009
10th-av., w. s. corner 66th-st., whole block, bounded by 10th and 11th avs. and 66th and 67th sts., land between 12th-av. and Hudson River, and 66th and 67th sts., also all the water lots or river front	200,000
46th-st., n. s. 410 e. 6th-av., 20x100.5	33,500
2d-av., e. s. corner 84th-st., 4 lots, this deed made in 1835, 100x100	1,600
60th-st., s. s. 250 e. 5th-av., 2 lots, 50x100.5	25,000
No. 269 Washington-st. } Nos. 103 and 105 Warren-st. }	49,000
N. e. corner Waverley-place and University-place, 42.10x74.6	46,000
76th-st., n. s. 100 e. 1st-av., 25x102.2	1,500
62d-st., n. s. 350 w. 3d-av., 38x90	7,250
Southeast cor. 1st-av. and 31st-st., 4 lots, 98 9x100	20,000
No. 87 Front-st	nominal
3d-av., w. s., 49 n. 53d-st., 26x75	29,000
3d-av., w. s., 75 n. 53d-st., 25x75	29,000
3d-av., w. s., 24 n. 53d-st., 25x75	29,000
71st-st., s. s., 515 w. 3d-av., 20x100.5	6,000
71st-st., s. s., 535 w. 3d-av., 20x100.5	6,000
1st-av., w. s., 73 s. 122d-st., 28x33x53.6 } 1st-av., w. s., 25 s. 122d-st., (gore,) 33x25x49 }	1,860
9th-av., w. s., 59 s. 28th-st., 19.9x64	14,000
43d-st., n. s., between 8th and 9th avs., 25x100	7,950
No. 191 Duane-st., 20x50	27,000
Southwest corner 125th-st. and 9th-av., 25x100	2,760
East Broadway, s. s., 25x75	14,000
3d-av., w. s., 50 n. 107th-st., 100x151.5	21,500
34th-st., n. s., 21. 10th-av., 20.10x74	8,500
8th-av., w. s., 67 s. 53d-st., 22x80	30,000
Northeast corner 4th-av. and 37th-st., 25x80	54,000
18th-st., s. s., 250 e. 8th-av., 23x92	14,600
42d-st., s. s., 275 w. 6th-av., 25x98.9	40,000

LEASES RECORDED.

No. 57 Reade-st., portion of first floor	3 years, 3,000
No. 412 Broadway	3 years, 12,500
Nos. 292, 293, 294 and 295 South-st	3 years, 5,000
Property at Manhattanville, being west of Bloomingdale-road	5 years, 3,000

BROOKLYN, JAN. 3.

Bergen-st., n. s., 478 e. Grand-av., 25x110	700
Bergen-st., n. s., 500 e. Grand-av., 44x110	700
5th-av., s. s., 63 n. e. 19th-st., 17x100	3,250
5th-av., s. e. s., 46 n. e. 19th-st., 17x100	3,250
Columbia-st., w. s., 79 n. President-st., 21x75	7,100
Warren-st., n. s., 81 w. 4th-av., 16.9x100	4,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 556 n. Degraw-st., 19.4x97	2,300
Pearl-st., 25x97.6, 1 lot	1,800
S. w. cor. 1st and Nassau sts., 75x165	450
Clermont-av., e. s., 270 n. Lafayette-av., 25x100	1,950
13th-st., n. s., 100 e. 3d-av., 50x100	5,700
Herkimer-st., n. s., 50 e. Stone-av., 50x100	800
Gates-av., s. s., 275 e. Stuyvesant-av., 25x235	1,400

NEW LOTS.

4 lots on Paca-av., 25x100 each	2,500

LEASES.

50 ft. from cor. 3d-av. and 18th-st., 25x100, 10 years	150

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

THE COMMERCIAL CHRONICLE TO-DAY contains complete tables for 1867, of the price of gold daily, the range of all stocks, Foreign exchange, exports, imports, &c., &c. $10 a year. Office No. 60 William-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 3, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	5	Barley, bushels	1,000
Flour, bbls	9,754	Malt, bushels	680
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	138	Pork, bbls	735
Cornmeal, bags	3,370	Cut Meats, pkgs	2,153
Wheat, bushels	1,000	Lard, pkgs	672
Corn, bushels	14,250	Beef, tcs. and bbls	541
Rye, bushels	812	Whisky, bbls	276
Oats, bushels	8,060	Petroleum, bbls	....

ASHES—Continue quiet and nominal at about $8 25@$8 50 for old Pots, and $10 37@$10 50 for old Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been steady, but in limited request.

CANDLES—Have been moderately dealt in at unaltered prices.

COFFEE—Rio has been salable and firm, especially the better grades, which have been most sought after. Other kinds have been quiet, but steady. We quote: Java at 25c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 11½c.@17c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—A further advance of ¼c. ℔ lb. has been established to-day, on an active and buoyant market. The demand has been more general. The aggregate sales of the day have been 7,793 bales, including 3,319 bales to shippers, 1,588 bales to spinners, and 2,886 bales to speculators. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows in their circular for this week, the

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	15¼	15⅜	15¼@15¾
Good Ordinary	15½	15⅝	15¾@16
Low Middling	16¼	16½	16½@17
Middling	16¾	17	17½@17¾
Good Middling	17½	18	18½@19

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts of cotton thus far this week	13,901
Receipts last week	19,999
Receipts preceding week	16,720
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	224,790
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,671
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	128,783
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	52,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867.	817,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	398,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	318,000

FISH—The demand has been very moderate; prices have not varied much.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been fairly active to-day at a further advance of 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,450 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 85@$9 65; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 85@$10 35; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 50@$11 20; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 10@$11 05 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 85@$9 65
Extra State	9 85@11 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75@15 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 10@11 05
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 05@15 50
Extra Genesee	11 25@15 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 50@16 25

Southern Flour has been more active and buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,150 bbls., at $10 15@$16 for common to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in good request at $7 65@$9 60 for inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 370 bbls. Corn Meal is in good demand at $6 20 for City, $6 10@$6 20 for Jersey, $6@$6 15 for Western, and @$6 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 600 bbls. and sacks at $12 50@$13 75 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in request at $4 30@$4 80 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted up again full 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel, and has been in fair demand for shipment and home use at the improved prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, 69,000 bushels, including Amber Spring at $2 55; No. 1 Spring at $2 50; No. 2 Spring at $2 40@$2 43; Amber Jersey at $2 70; and White California at $3 10 ℔ bushel. Corn has been moderately inquired for at further improvement of about one cent a bushel. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 53,000 bushels at $1 37½@$1 40 for New Mixed Western; $1 41@$1 42, chiefly $1 41½, for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 44 for Old Mixed Western, afloat; $1 30@$1 32 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 38@$1 39 for Yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 4,600 bushels at $1 80 for State, and $1 78 for Western ℔ bushel. Barley has been inactive. Small lots of State were sold from cars at $1 85 ℔ bushel. Barley Malt has been quiet, but steady. Oats have been more active and a shade dearer. Sales have been reported of 104,000 bushels Western, at 84½c.@85c., closing at 85c. in store, and 87c.@87½c. afloat ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand at $1 20@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 45@$1 65 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw at 75c.@90c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in quiet but steady, including American at 20c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 45c.@65c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 25c.@40c.; good to prime, 45c.@50c.; choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Eastern, common to fair, 30c.@45c.; prime to choice, 50c.@60c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 20c.@50c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 50c.@60c.; Bavarians, 50c.@65c.; Belgians, 45c.@50c., ℔ lb. The movements in this line during the past week Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "There has been scarcely any business doing in the trade this week, yet perhaps the transactions amount to as much as could be expected for the holiday season. Further large arrivals of Foreign Hops within the past few days precludes the probability of a reaction or improvement for some time to come. No one can now predict, with any degree of certainty, what will be the future course of the trade. It is generally admitted, however, that prices will be governed almost entirely upon the extent of our imports. If foreign Hops arrive in sufficient quantity to allow an acclamation of stock in our markets, it cannot but depress the general trade, and result in loss to shippers on the other side, as well as holders here of Common American Hops. Our dealers and speculators will therefore do well to watch these arrivals, the extent of which will be as good a basis for future operations as we can now suggest; and in this connection it should be remembered that most of the foreign Hops received thus far have been on owners' account, and not through *bona fide* orders from this side. Imports into New-York from Sept. 1, 1867, to Dec. 31, 1867, from Europe, 3,952 bales; from Canada, 1,472 bales—equal to about 7,500 reduced to the size and weight of American bales. Exports from New-York for the same period, 417 bales. Foreign Markets.—Down to the 14th of December, the London market continued without the slightest alteration. The same deadness pervaded every branch of the trade, and values remained nominal. The few transactions reported from day to day, were effected at regular rates, and the currency had fallen to the following quotations: Mid and East Kent, £6—£7 10s.@£10; Wealds of Kent, £5—£6 10s.@£7; Sussex, £5—£5 15s.@£6 6s. This heavy fall had not up to that time been productive of the slightest improvement to business. Values were still ahead of the foreign article, and it was believed more activity would not be experienced until prices approximated more closely. The continental markets are also reported dull, and the recent firmness has yielded to the want of business, and led to lower prices."

HIDES—Have been in rather more demand at unchanged prices. Mr. H. J. HULL has retired from the brokerage firm of Messrs. HULL & Co., the remaining partners continuing in business under the title of Messrs. E. T. DAY & Co.

LEATHER—Sale has been more sought after at uniform quotations.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate demand within our former range.

LIME—Rockland has been inactive at $1 50 for Common and $1 85 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 30c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@90c. ℔ gallon. Stock, 7,678 hhds. and 540 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Have been moderately dealt in, including Spirits Turpentine at 51c.@53c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $3 75@$3 80; Resin at $2 90@$6 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 37½@$3 25; Pitch, $3 25@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in rather better request, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@82½c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 32½; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@72½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 03@1 08 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in very moderate request, at 10½c.@10¾c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 44c.@44½c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 2,200 bbls., in lots, at $21 25@$21 35, closing at $21 31 regular way for Old Mess; $22 25@$22 35 for New Mess; $19 50@$20 for Prime Mess; $17 87@$18 37 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 560 bbls. for forward delivery, including New Mess, February and March, seller, part at $22 75 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 284 pkgs. Bacon has been in good demand at buoyant rates; sales 950 boxes at 10½c.@10¾c. for Cumberlands, 11½c.@11¾c. for Short Ribs, and 12½c.@12¾c. for Short Clear, ℔ lb. Lard is in more demand at rather firmer rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,365 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@13c., and small lots of very choice at 13½c.@13¾c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand at 9½c.@9¾c. for City, and 8¾c.@8½c., chiefly at 8½c. for country, ℔ lb. Beef continues in fair request at $14@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $18@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 700 bbls. Tierce Beef is in some demand, including Prime Mess at $29@$33, and India Mess at $34@$38 50 ℔ tce.; sales 200 tcs. Beef Hams are more active at from $29@$32 for poor to choice; sales 560 bbls. Butter is in moderate request at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for interior to Prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @53
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	48 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	25 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38

CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	15¼@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℔ lb	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb	8 @11

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* says: "The transactions in Printing Cloths during the year now closing, as reported each week in the *Journal*, amount to 2,668,000 pieces—a falling off from last year of 285,700 pieces. The highest price of 6x4 squares was 12½c. at the opening of the year, and the year closes upon about the lowest point—6½c. During the week ending May 4, the sales reached 129,000 pieces, the largest week's business of the year. Last week the sales were 95,000 pieces. The largest month's sales were in August, when 403,100 pieces changed hands. No sales were reported during one week in January and one in April. The price of 6x4 squares at the beginning of 1861 was 4¾c.; 1862, 9c.; 1863, 14½c.; 1864, 16¾c.; 1865, 27c.; 1866, 20c.; 1867, 12½c.; 1868, about 6½c. The receipts of cotton during the year 1867 have been 120,801 bales, a falling off from the previous year of 15,144 bales. The price, which was 36c. at the commencement of the year, is now about 17c. Much of the wool manufactured in this State does not pass through this market. The receipts during the year have amounted to 82,267 bales, an increase over the previous year of 4,304 bales."

SEEDS—Have been quiet at essentially unaltered prices.

SKINS—Have been in limited demand, particularly Goat, which have been nominal in price. Some sales have been made at about steady rates.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request at steady rates, including Castile at 16c.@17c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been steady in price, but not active. Sales have been reported since our last of 330 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11c.@13c., and 1,050 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at 14½c.@16½c. ℔ lb. Stock of Sugars, 13,576 hhds., 10,353 bags, and 24,377 boxes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 136,000 lbs. Tallow at 10½c.@11½c.; 54,000 lbs. Stearine at 11¾c.@12½c.; 42,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair request since our last, and 203 hhds Kentucky have been sold at 6½@14c. ℔ lb. Messrs. M. RADER & SON, in their valuable annual review of the Tobacco trade, give the following statistics:

Receipts at

Years.	N. York. Hhds.	N. Orleans. Hhds.	Virginia. Hhds.	Baltimore. Hhds.	Total Hhds.
1861	59,479	....	....	67,017	125,496
1862	63,858	....	....	59,820	123,678
1863	68,983	....	....	52,043	121,026
1864	132,701	....	....	53,255	185,956
1865	87,112	....	35,000*	45,362	167,474
1866	61,169	14,034	26,832	47,789	149,824
1867	100,670	12,910	43,778†	63,708	220,166

*Estimated. †Oct. 1, 1867.

Shipments from

Years.	N. York. Hhds.	N. Orleans. Hhds.	Virginia. Hhds.	Baltimore. Hhds.	Total Hhds.
1861	43,548	....	....	77,882	122,430
1862	50,442	....	....	47,788	98,230
1863	60,748	....	....	40,700	101,448
1864	83,567	....	....	42,355	125,922
1865	68,133	....	22,227	39,662	130,022
1866	55,495	9,527	27,311	44,874	137,207
1867	82,466*	15,022	20,196	71,964	189,648

* Exclusive of 4,172 hhds. Stems.

Stocks in

Years.	N. York. Hhds.	N. Orleans. Hhds.	Virginia. Hhds.	Baltimore. Hhds.	Total Hhds.
1861	15,289	....	....	10,627	25,916
1862	19,934	....	....	16,605	36,439
1863	24,963	....	....	22,000	46,963
1864	41,712	....	....	25,000	66,712
1865	35,184	....	12,773*	23,556	71,513
1866	19,366	4,507	3,000*	25,515	52,388
1867	23,876	915	5,642†	11,339	41,172

* Estimated. † Oct. 1, 1867.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal in price.

FREIGHTS—Have been decidedly more active, and quoted rather firmer to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 3,500 bales Cotton at ⅜d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; 65,000 bushels Corn and Wheat at 5½d. and 6d.@6¼d. by sail, and 6½d.@7d. by steamer, ℔ bushel; also, by steamer, 300 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl; 400 tierces Beef at 5s. ℔ tierce, and 650 boxes Bacon at 35s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, 7,000 bushels Corn at 5d. ℔ bushel.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Supervisors.

DEC. 30, 1867.

Present, HENRY SMITH, Esq., President, and Supervisors BRICE, BLUNT, TWEED, ROCHE, FOX, WILLMANN, HAYES, BLEAKLEY, HERRMAN and TAYLOR.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of the following-named, for correction of tax: MICHAEL COUCHE, MARY A. LOWDEN, (Administratrix,) and JOHN W. BUCHANAN.

BILLS REFERRED.

Of JOHN DALY, $36 33, and JAMES CURRIE, $67 89, for serving notices of unpaid taxes. Of the following-named, for stationary, &c.: W. D. ROE & Co., $8,474 02; J. O. SEYMOUR & Co., $8,703 98.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

That the tax on valuation of $15,000, personal property, assessed against EDWARD GROSS, 1867, be reduced to $6,000; that the tax on valuation of $40,000, personal property, assessed against CHARLES MACKIN, 1867, be reduced to $17,000; that the tax (No. 98 Broome-street) on valuation of $4,000, 1867, be reduced to $3,000; that the tax on valuation of $40,000, personal property, assessed against MARY A. LOWDEN, Administratrix, 1867, be reduced to $30,000; that the tax on $50,000, personal property, assessed against WM. G. CHITTICK, 1867, be reduced to $30,000; that the tax on valuation of $50,000, personal property, assessed against OLIVER H. SHEPHERD, 1867, be remitted; that the petitions of H. GREENEBAUM and ROBERT LINDLEY MURRAY, for correction of tax, 1867, be denied; that the Clerk of this Board lease the second floor of Nos. 118, 120, 122, 124, 126 and 128 West Thirty-second-street, for five years from Jan. 1, 1868, at $5,500, as armory and drill-rooms for military purposes; to pay bill of J. K. JUDGE, for attendance and services as officer to Grand Jury during 1867, $500; to pay JOHN MCGOWAN $88 88 and ROBERT H. RACEY $62 75, for serving subpenas; to pay W. D. ROE & Co. $8,474 02 and J. O. SEYMOUR & Co. $8,703 98, for stationery; to pay J. BEACH $255, W. BEACH, Jr., $195, S. N. LEO $325, and J. G. SHAW $260, for *post-mortems*.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

DECEMBER, 31, 1867.

Present, Supervisors BRICE, BLUNT, TWEED, FOX, WILLMANN, HAYES, BLEAKLEY and HERMANN.

PETITION REFERRED.

Of stockholders of the Croton National Bank, to have taxes on them, as stockholders, canceled.

Resignation of EUGENE DURNIN as Sergeant-at-Arms. In connection therewith the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York be and are hereby tendered to Mr. EUGENE DURNIN, for numerous courtesies during his term of office. Prompt, efficient, and gentlemanly in his department, he has well earned the good opinion of every member, and we hereby extend him our best wishes for his success in the performance of the duties of the office he enters upon with the commencement of the new year.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The following was received:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without my approval, a resolution adopted by your honorable body, Dec. 27, 1867, fixing the salary of JACOB MESSER, as an attendant on the Supreme Court, at $1,200 per annum, to date from the 1st November, 1867.

This resolution, in effect, appoints a new officer for the Supreme Court, and is clearly in violation of section two of the County Tax Levy, (chapter 806 of Laws of 1867,) which forbids the Board of Supervisors creating any new office.

I take this opportunity to say that the number of officers now in attendance upon the courts is very large, and should not, in my judgment, be increased unless upon the certificate of the judges that such increase is absolutely necessary.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

Which was laid on the table, and directed to be published in the newspapers designated to publish official notices.

A communication was received from the Mayor and Corporation Counsel, certifying that the Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies of the Board of Supervisors, representing said Board and the City and County authorities, have incurred expenses to the amount of $6,312.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

To pay bills for printing, stationery, &c., W. D. ROE & Co., $8,474 03; J. O. SEYMOUR & Co., $8.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CLERK.

The annual report of the Clerk of the Board of bills audited and allowed during the year 1867, was received, laid on the table and directed to be printed.

Adjourned. J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

JAN. 2, 1868.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

Present, Supervisors Tweed, Roche, Wilmann, Hayes, Bleakley, Herrman and Taylor.

Supervisor HAYES moved that Supervisor TWEED take the chair.

Which was carried.

The roll was then called, and the above-named members answered to their names.

SMITH ELY, Jr., Esq., here presented himself, and stated that he had taken the necessary oath of office as Supervisor elect; whereupon the clerk was directed to call the name of Supervisor ELY.

The reading of the minutes of the last two meetings was dispensed with.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Supervisor HAYES moved to proceed to ballot for a President of the Board for the present year.

Which was carried.

SUPERVISORS HAYES AND WILLMANN TELLERS.

The following was the result of the ballot:

Whole number of votes cast 8
Of which—
Supervisor WALTER ROCHE received 7
Blank 1

Whereupon Supervisor WALTER ROCHE was declared duly elected to said position.

Supervisors HAYES and WILLMANN were appointed a committee to conduct the President elect to the chair.

The President having taken the chair, addressed the Board as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS: Deeply grateful for the high honor you have conferred on me by electing me to the honorable position of your presiding officer, I take this first opportunity of thanking you and assuring you that in the discharge of the duties of the office I shall endeavor to merit your continued approbation by an impartial ruling, and by exhibiting an appreciation in a high sense of the trust imposed in me. Deeming it not improper to remind you of the most important trust the citizens of this county have confided in this Board, and of the large interests involved in your action by the powers you possess, I would suggest that while we discharge with promptness such necessary duties as are required by the Board, yet that we exercise strict care of the public interests and a rigid economy in expenditures, burdened as our citizens are in recovering from the heavy expenses incident to the late civil war. Since the organization of this Board in its present distinctive form, the County expenses have necessarily increased from causes beyond the control of the Board. In 1863 the expenditures were $5,385,562 26, while the Comptroller called for 1867, $8,292,138 67. Yet this increase in five years is apparently due and mainly essential from the continued growth of a great and populous city, which yearly requires increased protection, and from circumstances which relate to the State and General Governments. The general expenses of the county, including donations to the various public institutions, have increased during the five years I have named from $953,332 37 to $1,365,561, (as called for by the Comptroller,) for the support of the Metropolitan Police from $1,743,920 to $2,601,054 99—the interest on and redemption of the county debt, from $147,752 74 to $761,408 24—the State taxes from $2,540,557 15 to $3,375,237 97, while the appropriations for a Metropolitan Board of Health and the College of the City of New-York have been created, and an amount set apart of $188,876 47 for their support. The general prosperity of the county, the proper administration of justice, the discipline and care of the military, the protection and health of the citizen, the safety of the public records, the education of the young, and all charitable donations are incidentally subject to the legislation of this Board. Having only the best interests of the county and the welfare of its citizens at heart, you will doubtless, in the future, as you have done in the past, merit and receive the approbation and commendation of your constituents.

I again desire to thank you for the honor you have done me, and trust, with your forbearance and support, that I shall emulate the example of my predecessors.

Supervisor HAYES moved to ballot for Clerk and Assistants to the Board for the present year.

Which was carried.

SUPERVISOR HAYES AND WILLMANN TELLERS.

The following was the result of the ballot:

Whole number of votes cast 8
of which—
Joseph B. Young, for Clerk, received 8
Reeves E. Selmes, Deputy Clerk, received 8
E. A. Woodward, Assistant Deputy Clerk, received. 8
James McGowan, Sergeant-at-Arms, received 8

Whereupon said named parties were declared duly elected.

On motion of Supervisor TWEED, the rules of order of 1867 were adopted for 1868.

MOTION.

Supervisor TWEED moved that when the Board adjourns it will do so to meet subject to the usual call.

Which was carried.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The firm of EWELL & CLARKE is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
J. N. EWELL,
CHAS. E. CLARKE, JR.
NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NO. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NO. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.
Mr. J. N. EWELL having associated with him Mr. JAS. E. REYNOLDS, will continue the stock commission business at the same place, under the firm name of J. N. EWELL & CO.
J. N. EWELL,
J. E. REYNOLDS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.
NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JONATHAN STURGES and FREDERICK STURGES retire from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
JONATHAN STURGES,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES,
EDWARD STURGES.

NO. 125 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.
NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the business of the late firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO., under the firm of ARNOLD, STURGES & CO.
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
EDWARD STURGES,
LYMAN R. GREENE,
ADFUR EDDY,
CHRISTIAN T. CHRISTENSEN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., for the purpose of conducting the business of selling and renting Smith's unrivaled American Organs; also the sale of superior Pianos, and the publications of their popular Sunday-school and Church Music Books, at No. 37 Union-square.
PHILIP PHILLIPS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868. WILLIAM EDSALL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having entered into a copartnership under the firm name of TUCKER, SEARS & CO., will conduct the importing and wholesale hardware business as successors of the late firm of SAMUEL W. SEARS & CO., at No. 165 Greenwich-st.
JOHN C. TUCKER,
SAMUEL W. SEARS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868. RANSOM LAMB.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY associated themselves under the name and firm of BENNETT & BULKLEY, and will continue the paper and paper stock business, as heretofore conducted by THOS. G. BENNETT, at No. 49 Ann-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1868.
THOS. G. BENNETT,
CHAS. H. BULKLEY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the firm of FEARING & HASELTINE, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, gold, bonds, &c., at No. 61 Exchange place. Mr. C. N. FEARING is authorized to sign by procuration.
C. F. FEARING,
Late of Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
A. C. HASELTINE,
JAN. 2, 1868. Of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRAY, PRINCE & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, gold, bonds, &c.
HENRY WINTHROP GRAY,
(late of N. & G. Griswold,)
J. D. PRINCE,
G. T. GREEN.
NO. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of VANDERHOOF & TINSON, for the transaction of a commission business in Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold, at No. 9 Broad-st., room No. 4.
E. A. VANDERHOOF,
FREDERICK TINSON.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF P. & G. LORILLARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GEO. L. LORILLARD retiring from business.
The business will be liquidated by the undersigned and continued in his individual name.
P. LORILLARD, No. 16 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31.

OFFICE OF SAXTON & RAYMOND, NO. 18 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.
MR. J. LEVERETT ROGERS, JR., HAS been admitted to membership in our firm from this date. The business will be continued under the firm name of SAXTON, RAYMOND & CO.
SAXTON & RAYMOND.

THE FIRM OF FROST & SOUTHARD having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Charles H. Frost, the undersigned will continue the business of the late firm at No. 131 Water-st., under the style of Southard & Co.
WM. D. SOUTHARD,
GEO. W. ROBERTSON,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868. WM. H. FOSTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of QUIGLEY BROTHERS, at No. 26 Broad-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
L. G. QUIGLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868. J. O. QUIGLEY.

MR. GAMALIEL BRADFORD RETIRES from our firm this day.
BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., Bankers,
Boston and New-York.
JAN. 1, 1868.

MR. GEORGE A. TOWNLEY AND MR. WILLIAM WATSON, JR., are partners in our firm from this date.
WILLIAM WATSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—I HAVE ASSOCIATED MR. JAMES S. COX in the coal business with me, which will be conducted hereafter under the name of DETMOLD & COX.
C. E. DETMOLD.
Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1868.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42½ 5th-av.

USE WILLIAM EARL'S LEATHER PRESERVER.—It keeps out snow and water to perfection. It softens all leather like satin. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Manufactured No. 29 Attorney-st., New-York.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TAbles and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

STORE FIXTURES—COUNTERS, SHELVES &c., for sale cheap, at No. 395 Broadway.
D. A. HERRICK.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 4, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st. and Irving-place.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Characters by Miss C. Richings, Mrs. E. Seguin, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. J. A. Arnold.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M. THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

STEINWAY HALL. Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT. Mme. Louisa Kapp Young's Farewell.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av.
BATAILLE DE DAMES and LA VEUVE AUX CAMELIAS. Characters by Mme. Larmet, M. La Roche, Mlle. Reilles, &c.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock P. M. MARIE ANTOINETTE. Mme. Adelaide Ristori as Marie Antoinette.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OLIVER TWIST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, Geo. Holland, G. F. Browne, C. H. Rockwell, A. W. Young, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Scott, Miss Mary Barrett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Langard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st.
MARY STUART. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM. Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE and LITTLE DEW-DROP, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL. Corner Broadway and 13th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

IRVING HALL. Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Intelligence received at Brussels is to the effect that the headquarters of the Fenians in Europe had been discovered in Paris and broken up by the Police. Documents revealing the plans of the organization are alleged to have been discovered and forwarded to London. Among them was a paper revealing a plot for burning a portion of the British Channel fleet.

Riotous demonstrations have occurred in Portugal, in consequence of the imposition of new taxes. So great was the excitement that the Ministers had been led to resign.

The French Government is reported to have abandoned the idea of being able to assemble a General Conference of European Powers for the settlement of the Roman question.

A warlike significance is attached in London to the Conference recently held in St. Petersburgh on the Eastern question.

The Sublime Porte has sent a note to the French Government, complaining that Russian agents have been endeavoring to incite revolt among the Christian subjects of the Sultan.

GENERAL.

Gov. BULLOCK was yesterday inaugurated for his second term as Governor of Massachusetts. His inaugural message to the Legislature, a synopsis of which will be found in our telegraphic news, makes a favorable exhibit of the condition of State finances and State institutions. Speaking of national affairs, he deprecates all illiberal legislation in regard to the South, and hopes that all confiscation schemes have been abandoned forever. He indorses Gen. GRANT for President, and thinks he is the only man for the present emergency.

On Wednesday last a terrible gale swept along a portion of the Harlem Railroad. A passenger car attached to a freight train was lifted from the track near Copake Station and thrown down an embankment about fifteen feet. The upsetting of the stove set fire to the car, but the flames were extinguished without much damage. Five passengers in the car were injured more or less. Other trains on the road were obliged to lay up until the gale abated.

The National Lincoln Monument Association held a meeting at Springfield, Ill., on Thursday, when it was resolved to issue an advertisement inviting designs for the monument. The Association has received already $80,000 from private subscriptions, and $50,000 appropriated by the State of Illinois. It is proposed to increase the sum to $250,000, and appeals for more money will be issued during the Winter.

The announcement having been made that Gen. CANBY had ordered the North Carolina Convention to assemble on the 11th instant, and that dissatisfaction was expressed because of the short notice, a telegram from Gen. CANBY is published announcing that the Convention will not assemble until the 14th inst., instead of the 11th.

Gen. HANCOCK yesterday issued an order appointing Mr. JOSHUA BAKER Governor of Louisiana, in place of Gov. FLANDERS, resigned.

Judge BLATCHFORD has decided, in a suit brought by the firm of DRAKE, KLEINWORT & COHEN, of London, against the assignees of ROBERT L. TAYLOR and HENRY W. HUBBELL, that they are entitled to be paid, as creditors of ROBERT L. TAYLOR, out of the property assigned to him individually, the sum of $200,000 received by HUBBELL as insurance money on a shipment of hemp and sugar, which were purchased with drafts accepted by DRAKE, KLEINWORT & COHEN. And he has ordered an injunction to issue preventing the assignees from treating the debt as a joint liability of TAYLOR and HUBBELL. The decision is to be found in our law column.

A very curious *habeas corpus* case came before Judge MCCUNN, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, in which a husband sought to obtain possession of his wife, who is alleged to be restrained of her liberty by a clairvoyant physician in Clinton-place. The lady herself was brought into Court, and stated that she was not restrained of her liberty and had no desire to return to her husband, whereupon the Court dismissed the writ.

WASHINGTON GOODEY, EDWARD GOODEY and THOMAS MCKEON, who are charged with robbing LOUIS J. KINGSLEY, the messenger of the Bank of the State of New-York, on the 13th ultimo, were arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday afternoon. Mr. KINGSLEY and Capt. JOHN S. YOUNG were the only witnesses examined. The further hearing of the case was adjourned till this afternoon at 2 o'clock. In reply to the usual questions, THOMAS MCKEON and EDWARD GOODEY said that they were 17 years of age respectively, and pleaded "not guilty."

LAWRENCE REMSEY, a sailor on board the brig *Essex*, lying at Pier No. 4, East River, was shot by an unknown thief about 11 o'clock Thursday night at that pier. The ball entered the right breast and lodged in his shoulder. REMSEY was taken to the City Hospital by the Police of the First Precinct. The assailant escaped.

A decree of divorce has been granted by the Supreme Court, Judge CARDOZO presiding, in the action entitled MARGARET ELWOOD vs. FRANKLIN ELWOOD.

A fairly active business was transacted yesterday in the leading kinds of Produce. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Cotton, Pork and Lard were firmer. The dealings in Foreign Merchandise were quite moderate at about former rates. The Freight market was brisker and firmer.

In the line of family marketing dealers report a very slow trade this week, with rather firmer prices for choice Meats and most kinds of Fish, which are not plenty, while Poultry, being in large supply, is quoted a trifle cheaper and very irregularly. Butter, Eggs and Cheese show little variation.

Transactions of the Live Stock market are very moderate. The heavy supplies of Poultry, Game and Slaughtered Animals have tended to depress prices of Live Stock. Fair to good Cattle are worked off at a moderate rate at 14c.@17c. ℔ ℔., net weight. Only a small number are sold for over 16c. ℔ ℔. net. Excellent Cattle have been sold the present week for 15c.@15½c. ℔ ℔., net weight. The Sheep market is firmer than usual. Fair droves sell readily at 5c.@5½c. ℔ ℔., live weight. A few bring 6c. ℔ ℔. Prime mutton Sheep have been sold, in a few instances, as high as 7c.@7½c. ℔ ℔. Really fat Sheep are in fair demand at improved prices. Inferior Sheep are not wanted at all. If sold, they go off at low prices. The Swine market is not active. The arrivals are moderately large, and the Hogs are sold about as fast as they are received at 7⅛c.@7¾c. ℔ ℔., live weight, for fair lots. A small number brought a fraction of a cent above these figures.

The Issues of the Presidential Election.

Senator MORTON, of Indiana, delivered an address in Washington a few days since upon the issues involved in the Presidential election of next year. Gov. MORTON has achieved a good deal of distinction, not only by the executive ability which he displayed as Governor of Indiana during the war, but by the speeches and public documents in which he put forth his views of the nature of the contest and of the duties which it imposed. He discussed the subject from the point of view—not of a mere partizan—but of a statesman; and his arguments and appeals had a corresponding weight with the reflecting portion of the people, and especially of the Republican Party.

In the speech to which we refer, Gov. MORTON thus states his view of the issues involved in the coming canvas:

> "As I consider the subject, there are two great ideas uppermost in the minds of the American people at the present time, both struggling for supremacy. The first is the justice and right on the part of the Government and people in putting down the late rebellion by force of arms; the second is, the justice and right of the rebellion and the cause for which the rebels fought. All the questions with which we will have to deal in the contest will be but emanations from these two leading ideas. In other words, *the struggle in 1868 will be on the question of the right of the rebellion, and the right of the United States in putting it down, as in 1864.*
>
> The man, therefore, who votes for the candidates of the Conservative or the Democratic party, as it may be called, whatever may be his intention to the contrary, will certainly record his vote in favor of contrary, *will certainly record his vote in favor of the right of the rebellion*: and the man who sustains the candidate of the Republican party will unmistakably record his vote on the side of the Government, and its right of crushing out, by force of arms, armed rebellion."

We dissent *in toto* from this view of the coming Presidential election. It is narrow, inadequate and untrue. The issue which it presents is not involved, and the issues which are involved are not presented. It is too soon to define with clearness all the questions which that election may fairly be expected to solve; but it is not too soon to feel quite certain that they will relate much more to the future than to the past action of the Government. The rightfulness of the War by which the rebellion was quelled is no longer in controversy. It neither needs nor seeks indorsement. It has been decided by the tribunal of last resort, and the finality of that decision is neither contested nor questioned by any party or any section. Individuals North and South may still hold different opinions on the abstract right of secession; but practically no man and no party, anywhere, or in any shape, directly or indirectly, asserts the right of rebellion or questions the rightfulness of the war by which the attempt at secession was thwarted and overthrown.

Gov. MORTON is mistaken if he supposes that question is to be voted upon next November. It is not true that "the man who votes for the candidate of the Conservative or Democratic Party will certainly record his vote in favor of the rebellion." It is hard to excuse so gross and flagrant a misstatement as that, from so high and so influential a quarter. Gov. MORTON cannot believe it to be true on the strength of any position yet taken by the Democratic Party. During the war it is undoubtedly true that the attitude of that party was one of substantial hostility to the war. Its tone toward the Government was one of discouragement in its prosecution, and its action constantly embarrassed and weakened the authority under which it was carried on. But even this fell far short of an indorsement of the rebellion: and a man might, even in the heat of the contest, vote for the Democratic Party without subjecting himself to the imputation of doing that.

But now the war is over. The question is settled, the contest is ended. No party contests either the right of the Government to put down the rebellion by force, or the fact that it was thus put down. No party takes ground against the war or disputes the authority which the war vindicated. Men of all parties and of all sections concede the supremacy of the National Government. There are no longer any rebels against it—any parties or any individuals who refuse to recognize it, or to swear allegiance to it, or to obey the laws which it enacts. Nor will the question enter in the slightest degree, except as a question of feeling engendered by the contest and outliving the cause which gave it birth, into the Presidential election of next year.

The main problem to be solved by that election will be *the restoration of the Union.* There is a profound feeling of discontent throughout the country, that, while nearly three years have elapsed since the war was closed and the rebellion quelled, the Union is still dissevered. Ten States are still excluded from it. They are not represented in either branch of Congress:—they are not admitted to vote for Presidential electors:—they have no Governments of their own election:—their civil and judicial tribunals for the enforcement of law and the administration of justice are overruled and set aside by military power:—and all the evils incident to such a state of things are still afflicting the social and industrial development of the Southern States and, by necessary consequence, the commerce, peace and prosperity of the whole country. Wherever the blame for such a state of things may lie, the fact of its existence creates profound dissatisfaction; and when it is further remembered that the whole power of the Government, during all that time, has been overwhelmingly in the hands of the Republican Party, it is natural and inevitable that this party should be held in the main responsible for such untoward results.

Now the coming election will turn mainly upon this issue. The contest will not turn upon what the Republican Party *did* in 1861 or 1864,—but what it intends to do in 1869. The question is not whether that party was right or wrong in fighting to save the Union when threatened by rebellion,—but whether it will restore the Union, which it thus saved, to its old integrity and its old prosperity. This is the practical question to be met,—and the Republican Party, if it hopes for success, must be prepared to meet it.

There is one party which insists upon an absolute equality of races,—the extension to the negro of the same civil, personal and political rights, in all relations and under all circumstances, as are enjoyed by the white,—the same right to vote, to hold office and administer justice, and make and execute the law,—which is enjoyed by the white citizen. There is another party which insists upon denying to the negro all these rights, and excluding him, under all circumstances, from the exercise of any political power whatever. And there is still another portion of the people, not yet organized into a party, perhaps, but not unlikely to make its power felt upon all other parties, which regards the Union as of more consequence than any of its parts, and its speedy restoration to peace and prosperity as of more importance than the elevation or depression of any specific class of its inhabitants. These are among the questions of the canvass. A just settlement of these conflicting opinions,—a settlement which shall go so far to meet the demands of the case as to preclude future heated and angry controversy in regard to it,—which shall meet the requirements of substantial justice without unsettling the foundations of society, will be found essential to the public welfare. The party which shall meet this demand most nearly and by the wisest means, will be the party to which the people will entrust the government for the next four years. Names have ceased to control public action. Both parties have in turn deceived the hopes and disappointed the expectations of the people,—and both must rely upon the future rather than the past for further claims on public favor. Neither can rely upon what it has done or said heretofore as the basis of its appeal for future mastery and control. The necessities that are upon the country are those of the present and the future. And that party which will meet them best, will best deserve and most certainly receive the confidence of the people.

It seems to us the duty of public men, in preparing the public mind for the coming canvass, to direct attention to this fact,—that the contest will turn upon what is to be done hereafter, rather than upon what has been done hitherto. The nation is grateful to the Union Party for having crushed the rebellion;—but it will not allow that great merit to supply the place of effective and patriotic service in the work that still remains to be done. *The people want the Union restored.* They want all the States and all the people again united in a common government. They want the principles of self-government,—the fundamental basis of all Republican institutions again recognized in the practical administration of national and State affairs. They want confidence restored, justice maintained, the Constitution regarded as the supreme authority, and the peace, prosperity and integrity of the Union again made the objects of common ambition.

If the Union Party will adopt a policy which will effect these results, it will be kept in power by the people. If not, it must give place to others that will—in spite of its patriotic service during the war. The nation needed a *war* party then, and got it. It needs a *peace* party now, and it will certainly get one.

Two Curious Cases—The Sexes in Court.

Two cases were decided in our courts a few days ago which may be said to furnish a new point of departure in this country for those affairs in which men find themselves in legal collision with members of the other sex.

One of these was a breach of promise case, in which a woman brought suit against a man, who, as she alleged, had also ruined her character. It is the custom of our courts and juries to decide cases of this kind in short order. Sympathy for the victim of man's wiles overcomes the reason, the judgment and often the facts in the case, and as the culprit hears and suffers the sentence, the plaudits of the spectators and the public show the universal approval of the punishment. Nobody expects any other verdict than guilty in such a case. The late trial was not much different from numerous others that every reader of court reports is familiar with. The plaintiff brought suit as mentioned, and made allegations that would ordinarily be considered conclusive by any American jury. The defendant did not deny his associations and intercourse with her for a number of years; but he attempted to show that they were voluntary on her part—that after leaving him she went to live with another paramour—and that the present suit for damages was a blackmailing operation. For some unaccountable reason—unaccountable in view of innumerable previous decisions in cases precisely similar—the jury found for the defendant, and the voluntary victim failed to get the $5,000 so eagerly sought.

The other case was one in which a certain man was claimed by a certain woman as her husband. She brought evidence to show that he had married her ten years ago, that he had recognized her as his wife, and that his name was PETERSEN. He admitted his name, but denied the other charges. Proof was brought that he was not the same PETERSEN as the other. And on this point the testimony was really extraordinary—witnesses on one side swearing to circumstances that were utterly contradictory of those sworn to by the other; till finally there seemed no explanation other than that it was a case of mistaken identity. For example, he was recognized as the veritable individual who married her in 1857 by certain marks on his person; but he showed conclusively that these very marks did not exist on his body till seven years after the alleged marriage, when they were produced by a surgical operation performed in this city. She brought proof that he lived with her in one place at the time he proved he lived a thousand miles away from it. And so on through this remarkable and complicated trial. Now, though on ordinary principles as ordinarily applied, we might suppose that the plaintiff's allegations and evidence would have been considered far more than sufficient to condemn and compel the man to accept and recognise her as his wife, he was discharged from custody and she departed without a husband.

Are not decisions like these somewhat startling to persons of both sexes, and are they not enough to lead us to conclude that we have reached a new point of departure in in the trial of such cases?

Financial Reconstruction.

East and West, the same general convictions prevail with regard to taxation and finance. The Governor of Maine and the bankers and merchants of Indiana, starting from different points and journeying by different roads, simultaneously reach the same conclusions. "There must be an industrial and financial as well as a political reconstruction," says Gov. CHAMBERLAIN; and the proposition is echoed by the Indianapolis meeting in its declarations touching the duty of Congress. Both proclaim that the time has come when the Southern question can be no longer permitted to monopolize legislative attention—when the burdens which oppress industry and cripple enterprise must be readjusted and lessened, to avert difficulties scarcely less formidable than those presented at the South.

Significant coincidences are apparent, too, when we proceed to analyse the grounds of opinion thus expressed in States widely separated, and in many respects dissimilar in their circumstances. Both insist that the necessity of prompt action by Congress is imperative. Retrenchment and revised and reduced taxation are urged as subjects that do not admit of delay. As in Maine, so in Indiana, extreme depression prevails, and a want of confidence which is felt by all interests. Stagnation and failures are facts which force themselves upon all, and the rapid spread of both adds emphasis to the warnings and appeals now heard. "The fetters must be struck off from enterprise and the incubus lifted from industry"—is the cry which goes up, at the same moment, from Augusta and Indianapolis; and the whole North and West are ready to declare its reasonableness. Whatever be the differences on other subjects, on this of taxation there is practical unanimity. Cut down expenditure; strike off seventy-five or a hundred millions of taxes; and so readjust the working of the revenue system that it shall operate with the smallest possible disadvantage. Such, in brief, is the demand heard everywhere. Squabbles about reconstruction and negro suffrage will not stifle it. The intrigues of President-makers cannot weaken its force. It is louder and deeper than mere political cries, and the Republican majority in Congress must either heed it or bend beneath its force.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN leaves the currency untouched; the merchants of Indiana remonstrate against contraction. This point passed, we find harmony again in opposition to the Treasury policy of keeping up taxation to pay off the national debt. "A postponement of the liquidation of any portion of the principal of the public debt until the people are able to pay the same without distress," is the modest and sensible suggestion which comes from Indiana. Maine is bolder, though not less just. Not only on the ground of inability does its Governor object to the continuance of taxation for the purpose of paying debt before it matures, but he denies the equity of thrusting the entire load on a generation whose sacrifices have been quite equal to its strength. "We shall do our part," he thinks, "if, after having borne the brunt of the fray we allow those who are to reap the benefit of the struggle to come as near as possible to take a share in the investment." If the debt were actually due, delay under the pretext of dividing burdens would be inexcusable. There would then be no alternative but to pay the national creditors, at whatever inconvenience or cost, or submit to national disgrace. But the policy protested against has no contingency of this nature in its favor. Without regard to the circumstances of the people—simply to carry out an official crotchet—it has anticipated liabilities and discharged them in advance of maturity. Thus the proceeds of a taxation, which is literally killing industry and trade, have been devoted to a purpose utterly foreign to the legitimate requirements of the Treasury. Maine and Indiana ask that a policy so injurious, and withal so unjust, shall be stopped by the intervention of Congress. Much of the mischief is beyond the reach of remedies, but no room should be left for its repetition hereafter.

Resistance to this portion of the Treasury policy does not imply indifference to actual obligations in respect of the debt. The staunch opponents of Mr. MCCULLOCH's course cannot be confounded with repudiators, as the instances before us sufficiently show. "Payment of the public debt in accordance with the letter and spirit of the laws under which it was made," is a feature of the Indiana platform which disposes of much misrepresentation, and imparts strength to the movement, which daily becomes more formidable. Only let it be understood that, while resolved to fulfill, according to its spirit, every contract outstanding between Government and its creditors, we are not prepared to anticipate payments, and all fear of repudiation will cease. They really are its promoters who provoke discussions as to the debt by calling for heavy taxation to pay now what will not be due for many years.

The question has one delicate aspect which Congress can scarcely hope to evade. About the principal of the debt there is no occasion for anxiety; nothing but reckless blundering will ever rouse an inclination to tamper with it. But financial reform, to be satisfactory and enduring, must embrace some modification of the law exempting bondholders from taxation. We see no way of effecting the change except through some plan of consolidation; but in one way or another the change will ultimately be exacted, and the sooner it comes the more surely will be prevented a very ugly agitation. The Indianapolis meeting assigns this as one of its reasons for recommending compliance, with the wishes of the people, "who are clamorous for equal taxation." The Maine Governor broadly states the ground on which the popular feeling rests, when, after remarking that "the property of the country must be made to contribute in an equitable manner toward bearing the public burdens," he exclaims, "let us have neither privileged persons nor privileged property." The appeal touches the weak point of the present principle of exemption, and should not be disregarded by the bondholders.

The truth is that the imposition of a moderate and specific tax upon income derived from Government bonds may be properly recommended in the interest of the bondholders themselves. They can gain nothing, but may risk much, by refusing to acquiesce in a change which would but satisfy the popular sense of justice. Nothing is more likely to invite criticism and feed wild clamor than persistence in an exemption which exhibits the holders of an enormous amount of property in the light of a privileged class. Public opinion in a Republic revolts against a departure from equality when the national burdens are concerned; and of this sensitiveness demagogues would not be slow to take advantage in seasons of difficulty and distress. Hence the importance of consummating a scheme of consolidation which shall embrace a provision for the national taxation of bonds, while Congress is unembarrassed by popular agitation or the pretensions of States in reference to local burdens. If the bondholders are wise, they will come to the help of Congress, rather than raise obstacles to a proposition which is too equitable to be overlooked in any scheme of financial reconstruction.

France and Europe.

The manner in which the Emperor NAPOLEON is hastening the passage and enforcement of his new Army bill, is more ominous for the peace of Europe than any of the diplomatic difficulties in which France has lately been a partner. In his New-Year's address to a deputation of the Corps Legislatif, he urged the speedy and final passage of the measure, and declared it to be indispensable to the safety of the Empire. Last week the Foreign Minister referred to the same point, and made a speech, calling attention to the armaments of neighboring Powers. The energy of the Government in the matter since the beginning of the session has been such as to admit of no trifling. The certainty of its enactment and execution is beyond question. Already it has been favorably passed upon by one branch; and neither Liberal nor popular opposition has been of any avail.

The bill, as is shown by an analysis of it made by an English journal, *doubles* the disciplined strength of France, raises the army in war time to 800,000 men, and places 1,200,000 drilled soldiers at the disposal of the State for defence, and will for three years to come justify an increase in the conscription of at least 50,000 men. Nothing but the greatest exigency could justify such a measure. Nothing but the certainty that a great war is inevitable—and that before long—would cause it to be tolerated by the French people.

The fact is, that notwithstanding all the efforts of diplomacy, it is certain that the "questions" which agitate Europe cannot remain at their present stage for any length of time, and either of them may any day reach a point that will cause a general explosion. Italy has for the moment cooled off in her quarrel with France; but with such declarations as have lately been made by the highest officers of State in the Legislatures of France and Italy—with the determination of one nation in regard to Rome and the counter determination of the other—with the French army strengthening itself at Civita Vecchia, and the Italian army feeling itself insulted by the enemy's position—with the Pope obstinate, and all his friends and foes equally obstinate—we cannot but see how a small matter may at any time bring about a crisis and precipitate a conflict. Germany and France are in but little better mood, notwithstanding all the imperial rigmarole about the North German Confederation being a most desirable and delightful thing. We know that Prussian manœuvring south of the Maine is exceedingly objectionable to France, and yet BISMARCK is carrying on his manœuvres there as if neither France nor Austria had anything to do with them. It would be precisely in keeping with his character, if suddenly and by some bold stroke he were to wake NAPOLEON up to the fact that the German Confederation had crossed the line. This German question has its relations with the Italian question, and the two adversaries of France are unquestionably trying to coöperate in their respective movements. The old and never-settled Eastern question is now also looming up more dangerously than ever before since the Crimean war. Russia has lately taken some steps in regard to Turkish affairs, and the Turco-Grecian complication, which show that the great Northern Power is not only waiting its opportunity, but trying eagerly to find it. It has a better chance now than ever before, and especially if France should get involved in trouble in any other part of Europe.

It is because of the dangerous shapes that have lately been taken by each of these questions, and because it is seen that they are surely hastening on to war, that France is putting forth such tremendous energy to get her army prepared for the struggle. In each of them, it would seem, France must be a partner. And this is the price NAPOLEON pays to maintain his position in Europe.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Philadelphia *Press* triumphantly states, as showing how low "ANDREW JOHNSON" has fallen, that at his New-Year's reception, "there were no colored citizens present." The *Press* calls this "another significant fact." We should think it was, and would like to have it fully investigated and explained, either by a Congressional Committee or by the Democratic League. It would be a great impertinence, however, for any one to inquire whether there were any "colored citizens present" at the New-Year's reception of the Philadelphia *Press.*

The gay season—the season of great balls and festivities—will soon open in the City; and even amid the hardness of the times, vast sums of money will be expended by those who have it. The first notable affair will be the annual ball of the Americus Club at the Academy of Music next Thursday, and it will be followed by the Fire Department ball, the Charity ball, the Seventh Regiment ball, the Arion ball, the fancy ball of the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie, and a large number of other great affairs of the kind which we forget at this moment. All the ballrooms in the City are engaged for the season, and the private fashionable entertainments of one sort or another already spoken of are numberless.

We trust that some attention will be given to the remarkable facts in the report of Commander CHANDLER, concerning the manner in which he eradicated the yellow fever from his vessel. We had but an abstract of it yesterday, but there was enough to lead to inquiry. Though the yellow fever which broke out on the *Don* at Vera Cruz was of the most malignant type, and though the ship was thoroughly impregnated, complete disinfection was at once brought about by the application of a high degree of heat to all parts of the vessel by means of steam-pipes. The idea was not entirely new; but we do not think there has been anything of equal interest brought before the medical faculty about this terrible disease, with the report of Commander CHANDLER.

The London *Telegraph* thinks that if Gen. GRANT were made President, he would probably "look at the facts" in regard to all questions brought before him, and restrain his action within the limits of his legitimate authority; and it describes him as a man who respects both equity and law, who never departs from solid ground, and who is probably one of the least prejudiced persons throughout the length and breadth of the Union. The *Telegraph* has got at the American idea of the case, exactly.

The Legislature of our own State, as well as that of Massachusetts, will be greatly excited in a short time with liquor legislation—that is, legislation for regulating the liquor traffic. The Democratic ascendency in the Assembly renders it certain that the Excise law will be repealed or greatly altered by that branch, and the political complexion of the Senate gives reason to believe that it can be got to agree to some important modification in the law. The fear that the respectable people of New-York have about the matter is that the extreme stringency of the past year will now be followed by a laxity in the regulations, that will bring back the intolerable evils of other days. We hope that members of the Legislature will study the Police returns and the revenue returns before proceeding to change the law. In Massachusetts the liquor men have the ascendency in both branches of the Legislature, and prohibition has passed away.

It will be a great comfort to the swarm of American travelers in Germany to discover that the annoying passport system, from which they have heretofore suffered in every petty State, has been entirely abolished in the territories of the North German Confederation. At least, one of our correspondents writes us that formal notice was given by the Prussian Government that this would be done from the beginning of the present year; and no doubt it has been carried out. This is another of the things that Germany and mankind owe to the battle of Sadowa.

One of the most prominent and cautious of London journals speaks of the "tens of thousands of men and women starving in East London, and in Liverpool and in Cornwall," and its accounts of the aggravated misery of these helpless multitudes are horrible to humanity. In a large number of manufacturing industries, and in many lines of business, the condition of things is exceedingly dull, and the prospects gloomy. In some respects we are bad enough off in this country, but we have nothing like the starving myriads of England.

The first horse dinner in England has been held. The beast was eighteen years old and thirteen hands high, and after being butchered was served up to a select company in a great variety of modes of cooking. It was pronounced excellent food, fine in texture, tender in quality and unimpeachable in flavor, with such a remarkable resemblance to beef that it would be difficult to tell the difference between the two. It was further pronounced to be thoroughly wholesome, nutritious and satisfying—which is more than can be said for some other sorts of popular flesh. It can also be procured at a cheap price, which is another great advantage in England, the land of dear meat. As to the moral justice of eating horse, one of the guests argued that if the horse is really the friend of man, eating him seemed the most innocent way of living upon one's friends.

The bottom of the ocean will soon be as extensive a means of human intelligence as the top of it. The Emperor of France is about to have his submarine cable to the Island of St. Pierre and New-York; the Government of Queen ISABELLA is also about laying down a cable to Cuba and Porto Rico by way of the Canaries; and now we hear of another projected line to lie between Brest and New-York. The latter is organized by a Franco-American Company with a capital of a million sterling—the stock and direction to be divided between England, France and this country. The English share of the stock is said to be already subscribed. This company has received valuable concessions from the French Government, and the line will be laid next Summer very probably.

The behavior of the Japanese, just now, presents a curious contrast to that of the Italians. The latter are all for putting their country under a secular head, and doing away with the government of the old Pontiff-governor of the mid-peninsula. The Japanese, under the "pressure from without," are apparently in the mood to set aside their secular governor and keep their old High-priest, or Mikado, as he is called. Latest accounts say that the Government will be carried on by the oligarchy of the *Daimios*, or great chiefs, under the Presidency of the Japanese pontiff. This movement, however, is too revolutionary to be a permanent one in the present crisis, and it is probable that some of these Daimios will, themselves, aspire to the office of Tycoon or Ziogoon—the fittest controller in a period of transition and change. His Japanese Holiness will find himself very much out of his element among his turbulent Whigs and Tories—to say nothing of the irrepressible outsiders—and will probably beg of them to let him alone in his *Dairi*, and get some other sovereign.

"King Cotton" has received a heavy blow and great discouragement in the New World latterly, and some people are of opinion that he may as well abdicate. A discovery has lately been made in Missouri which seems to offer a substitute for the cotton plant. The new plant is called the *ramie*, which gives a fine fibre of great strength and glossy white, and it may be used for cloth or combined with silk or wool. It is not affected by heavy rains, and endures heat as well as cotton. It yields 800 pounds per acre, and gives two crops in the year. The Mexicans grow it with great success, where the rain is much more prevalent than in our Southern States.

The people of France, especially in the south of that country, have been long of opinion that the want of those old forests which once covered it has been changing the climate, by making it less rainy, and rendering a great amount of land more barren in consequence. A petition to that effect was recently presented to the Imperial Senate, and it was suggested that the French army, in the various home cantonments, may be reasonably and profitably employed in the business of planting trees all over the country in those places not reached by agriculture. This suggestion is one that commends itself to the Emperor—a man who likes to show himself as the organizer of such social reforms, and it is probable that it will be soon acted on.

A Philadelphia paper, in speaking of the poverty of authors, refers, among others, to "HALLECK, who died, so say his friends, without leaving sufficient filthy lucre to pay his funeral expenses." We suppose FITZ-GREENE HALLECK, the poet, recently deceased, is alluded to. If so it is an entire mistake. Mr. HALLECK was not poor, but quite otherwise. His income from the Astor estate, independent of his own property, amounted to a competence.

The lottery system has received a heavy blow in Prussia, where it has been hitherto tolerated for the sake of its revenue. During the discussion of the Budget in the Lower House of Legislature, the Minister of Finance was questioned on the subject of the Berlin, Hanover and Osnabruck lotteries, and declared in reply that these were allowed for the sake of the tax, which the Government could not conveniently spare. Some speeches were made against the principle of lotteries, as tending to compromise the morals and industry of the people, after which a motion was made that the lotteries be abolished till next year's budget, and this was carried by large majority.

The elements of nature were in a state of peculiar effervescence last year, as most readers are aware. A volcano broke out lately near Leon, in Nicaragua, from the level of a plain where such a thing was never looked for. For some time it was a perfect bonfire by night, lighting up the country around it. The underground chemistry threw up a conical hill to the height of a hundred feet, from the top of which fire and smoke rose in a vehement manner, accompanied by an overflow of sand and ashes. The plain in which the volcano sprang is sandy, and clouds of the light soil were cast up and carried away by the wind to a distance of fifty miles. The violence of the eruption has recently ceased, but the young mountain shows signs of uneasiness, which lead people to fear it may break forth again.

The "Morgue" is a place of especial note in Paris; and as we have adopted the name here, a great many persons who have inquired the meaning of the word have been disposed to accept the French explanation of it, viz.: that "Morgue" is from the French word *Morguer*—to overlook or survey—that is, survey the bodies of the dead brought to that public place for identification or inquest. It is to be supposed the French know best the meaning of their own words; and it would be rather presumptuous to contradict them—especially when we find the *literati* of England and Germany accepting this etymology, which, on the face of it, seems such a very fair one. Accordingly, we venture to observe—"rather by way of mild suggestion than as any statement of a fact"—that *Mor-gue* is a compound Celtic word, meaning *dead-bodies*—as any one may discover who investigates the matter in a Celtic dictionary. It is rather unlucky that those learned inquirers of France and Germany do not dabble a little more in the Celtic disquisitions. It may be, very possibly, that *Morgue* had its origin in that simple popular phrase.

In a late letter from our correspondent in Florence is a suggestive remark. Speaking of the diligent study and art discipline of other nations as compared with our own more careless dependence on native talent and individual enterprise, he says: "Very few in our country yet understand how great would be the service rendered, not only to native art, but to the refinement of some of our industries, by the establishment of schools of design." The truth is, we usurp the names of such things, and then vainly imagine we have something of the reality. What are our various Academies of Music? Opera houses. What are our Academies of Design? Picture galleries. The schools of art in this country are few, imperfect, rudimentary and hardly in any sense public institutions. The great manufacturing countries of Europe are zealously competing with each other in the application of art to the products of mechanical industry. Beauty and grace of design are quite as important elements now as utility of construction. Schools of design there mean places of instruction and discipline in the art of designing; and until we appreciate and emulate the wisdom of this art-instruction we shall lag behind the world not only in æsthetic culture, but even in simple mechanical perfection.

AMUSEMENTS.

Niblo's Garden.

The final representation of the "Black Crook" will take place this afternoon at 1 o'clock. The performance will be the 475th of this very famously abused and extremely popular spectacle. As an interesting financial item, it is stated that the gross amount received at the box-office during the remarkable run of this piece reaches the pleasant figure of $760,000; and therefore the Government has been benefited to the extent of about $15,000 internal revenue from the "Black Crook." The new piece that is to replace his colored highness will be produced either upon the 13th or 15th inst., under the title of "The White Fawn"—an adaptation of one of the Countess D'AULNOIS' stories, prepared by Mr. JOHN B. MORTIMER. It is to be presented by an entirely new company, that is to include Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. VINING BOWERS, Miss FANNY STOCKTON, several English artists, and a troupe of forty Viennese dancers, &c. The theatre will be closed from this evening until the production of the new play, and will undergo an entire renovation before and behind the scenes.

Mr. Dickens' Readings.

Last evening Mr. DICKENS repeated his reading of the *Christmas Carol* and *Boots at the Holly-Tree Inn.*

Miscellaneous Theatrical Items.

The business of the various theatres since the New Year has surprised the oldest theatrical manager. According to precedent, immediately after the holidays audiences should have dwindled away, and receipts fallen to nothing. But to the wonder and delight of the players, who hate to waste their "sweets of art" upon the desert air, and to the gratification of managers, all the places of amusement have been better filled for the past few nights than on any since Christmas.

Mr. FLORENCE has given up his idea about the Fifth-avenue Theatre. The conditions were too onerous, and he will pursue his star engagements.

Mr. CHARLES GAYLER's dramatization of "No Thoroughfare" is to be produced shortly at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn.

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, the young tragedian, has arrived from England, and will depart for California within the present month, with Mr. HARRY WALL as manager of his business affairs.

The largest receipts taken in at Wallack's Theatre on any one occasion were those counted for the first and second nights of the present production of "Oliver Twist." The sum was over $1,800 on both evenings.

In consequence of the accident to Signor BRIGNOLI, mentioned in the accompanying note, the opening of Pike's Opera House is postponed until Thursday night, when the opera of "Il Trovatore" will positively be given:

> Signor BRIGNOLI received an injury at Washington, by falling from his carriage, which will prevent him from appearing on Monday. I have seen him today, and have no doubt he will be well enough to sing in a few days.
>
> (Signed) J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., &c.
>
> JAN. 3, 1868.

BELLE BOYD will shortly appear at the French Theatre.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 3.

SUFFERING IN THE SOUTH.

In forwarding to Gen. GRANT the reports of Gens. ORD, HANCOCK, GILLEM, SCOTT and others, relative to the destitution and suffering at the South, Gen. HOWARD makes an indorsement in substance as follows: That since his annual report the tone of his communications from all points has changed; the sudden fall in the price of cotton, and the failure of the crop in large sections where good crops were expected, caused by heavy rains and the caterpillar, have produced great depression, anxiety and apprehension. It is generally believed there will be great distress from want of food in portions of Lousiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, and in small sections of other States, before the close of Winter, and that relief in some shape must be furnished to prevent the anarchy that may be apprehended. Gen. HOWARD calls the especial attention of Gen. GRANT to these reports, and recommends that the attention of the President and Congress be called to them, with a view to secure some thorough and practical mode of relief, that will not have a tendency to pauperize the people. It is suggested that if a fund could be established from which employes might draw on paying a reasonable interest, it might afford temporary, if not permanent, relief. Gen. CANBY favors this, or the issue of provisions with a lien on the crops. Mr. WHALEY, of South Carolina, recommends a loan of $30,000,000, to be secured by bond and mortgage and other security. Gens. ORD and HANCOCK suggest the repairing of the levees and the issue of rations to those employed. Gen. HOWARD says he does not feel prepared to suggest any complete method of relief or offer any detailed plan. He is fully aware that certain politicians have taken advantage of the suffering in regions where destitution prevails to further their own peculiar views or interests. They are trying to reduce the price of labor to board, merely to get control of those who are thus impoverished, and to check or hinder the exercise of the rights of the latter as citizens. Nevertheless Gen. HOWARD recommends a thorough consideration of the subject presented, with a view to prevent evils that are feared and predicted by so many witnesses. It should be stated in this connection that orders were sent several weeks ago to the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, to relieve all pressing distress, and this week further orders have been sent to Gens. ORD and SCOTT to buy corn and distribute the same if necessary. There is good ground for the belief, however, that much of the suffering is prospective rather than present, and the belief is further entertained at the War Department that its extent is considerably exaggerated. Most of the army officers on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, mustered out on the 1st inst., who were efficient and necessary to the administration of its affairs in the South, will be retained as civilian agents under appointment from the Bureau. The appointments will be governed by the Assistant Commissioners or military officers in command of the district, who will state the number of agents necessary, and proper persons to be appointed. These appointments will be made under section four of the act of July 16, 1866, authorizing the Commissioners to make such appointments.

EXPENSES OF COMMITTEES.

The official statement of the expenses incurred by the House Investigating Committees is as follows: Committee on the Judiciary, $23,199; Committee on the Elections, $8,992; Committee on the Pay Department, $5,920; Committee on the Southern Railroads, $5,111; Committee on the Assassination Conspiracy, $520; Committee on the Public Expenditures, $415 16; Committee on the Soldiers' Bounties, $840. Total, $44,-565 56. Gen. BUTLER's Assassination Committee has not yet returned its account in full, but its expenditures will not exceed a thousand dollars. The main portion of the expense incurred by the Judiciary Committee was occasioned by the impeachment investigation, but much of it is chargeable to the examinations ordered by the House into questions including that of the republicanism of the forms of government of the State of Maryland, &c. The Election Committee held sessions in Kentucky, and by order of the House, the Pay Department Committee in New-York, St. Louis and Chicago, and the Southern Railroad and Prisoners of War Committees traveled extensively in the South. The outlay, considering the unusual amount of labor performed, is less than has been expected, and has proved conclusively that the policy of sending committees to distant points is much more economical than the old system of subpœning witnesses to come to Washington and paying them ten cents per mile for mileage.

GEN. MEADE.

Gen. MEADE, who arrived here last night, left this morning for Atlanta without waiting to consult the President or Gen. GRANT. Gen. MEADE goes to his new command without any instructions of any kind. Brevet Brig. W. M. DUNN, Judge-Advocate of the Third Military District, returned to Atlanta in company with Gen. MEADE.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT, accompanied by Gen. BADEAU, of his staff, left for New-York to-night, to be absent a day or two on private business.

DEMOCRATIC BANQUET.

The 8th of January will be observed here by a banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel, under the auspices of the old-fashioned Democratic politicians here. It is said that the President has signified his intention of being present.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 3.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION OF INDIANS.

Parties engaged in introducing domestic industry among the Indians have concluded to place a loom in one of the rooms of the Indian Department, in order that the representatives of Western tribes who will visit Washington this Winter may have a practical illustration of weaving. Indian women who have been taught to weave will be present to instruct, and to explain its importance and utility. Indians in many localities show not only a great desire, but much skill in arranging a variety of colored raw material into garments, and the Indian Department is desirous of encouraging such manufactures.

OFFICIAL CRETAN NEWS.

Official Cretan accounts of the 2d of December, report that a battle had been fought between the Christians and the Turks on the 25th and 26th of November, in the village of Lake, in which the latter were defeated and obliged to retire with severe loss.

The position of the Sultan's Grand Vizier in Candia, in the midst of the clamor of arms and the cry for "Christ and Liberty," becomes daily more critical.

The Cretans carricature his efforts to solve the contest between the "Cross" and the "Crescent," by his convoking a packed assembly composed chiefly of Turks and renegade Levantines.

The war fever in the camp of the Christians has received a further impulse from the enthusiasm evinced by the Cretan refugees in Greece, on the recent arrival of King GEORGE and Queen OLGA, in Athens.

SAN DOMINGO IMPORTATIONS.

Official information has been received of the passage by the National Congress of San Domingo of a decree founded on the necessity of placing, in just relation, the appraisement established in the tariff of importation with the actual prices of foreign merchandise at the points from which they proceed. It is decreed:

First—That the appraisement of the merchandise, which may be introduced, will be made in conformity with the existing tariff.

Second—The merchandise imported directly from Europe and the United States into the ports of the Republic, will pay 15 per cent. less than the same imported through the West India Islands.

Third—In order that the merchandise that is imported from Europe and the United States of America enjoy the benefit expressed in the foregoing article, it must be proved that it has proceeded direct, without touching at any port in the West India Islands. Nevertheless when, by any portentous circumstance, a vessel arrives at a port in the West Indies and is provided with a certificate from the commercial agents of the Republic that she has not made any operation, then the merchandise will enjoy the benefit of this decree. The present decree does away with all other dispositions to the contrary, and is now in operation.

MARINE DISASTER.

Our Consul at Paris, under date of December 16, reports that the Dutch schooner, *Sirene*, loaded with a general cargo, from Rotterdam for Philadelphia, was lately driven ashore near Calais. The vessel was much injured, and some merchandise is damaged by water.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Thomas H. Patterson has been ordered to the Navy Department to duty at the Washington Navy-yard; Commodore Oscar C. Badger, to duty as Equipment Officer, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard; Lieutenant Commander John Weidman, to the *Kearsarge*; Assistant Surgeon James N. Hyde to the Naval Hospital, Washington; Capt. George B. Balch has been detached from the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon D. C. Burleigh has been detached from the Naval Hospital, Washington, and ordered to the *Purveyor*. Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward T. Marsh has been placed on waiting orders. Second Assistant Engineer Charles E. Emory has resigned.

NEW-MEXICO.

Ruins of an Aztec City on the Plains—Mining in the Rocky Mountains.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SANTA FE, NEW-MEXICO, Friday, Dec. 13, 1867.

Since my last communication to the TIMES, I have paid a visit of examination to the Placer Mountains, a spur of the eastern Rocky Mountain range. The point where I reached the mountains was about twenty-seven miles from Santa Fé, in a southwesterly direction. About midway of the journey are the ruins of a town of considerable extent. The foundations of many of the houses are yet visible, and the boundaries of the plaza or public square can be traced by them. One of the reservoirs is in a good state of preservation, and a portion of another. The ground on the site of the town and in its immediate vicinity is thickly strewn with pieces of crockery. No traditions exist among the present generation of Pueblo Indians regarding this town, but it was undoubtedly one of the ancient Aztec cities. Similar ruins exist in many other sections of New-Mexico, the most extensive being those of *Grau Quevera*, where from the evidences that yet exist, the city must have been several miles in circumference. The undoubted descendants of the peoples who occupied these great towns and cities, are the Pueblo, or village Indians, who number about 7,000 souls in New-Mexico, and inhabit some seventeen villages within the limits of the territory. These Indians are industrious, frugal, honest and virtuous, and, though professing the Roman Catholic as their religion, mix with it many of their ancient rites and superstitions. They still look for the second coming of Mountezuma.

Soon after passing the ruins of the ancient city, I came to a locality of considerable extent, where were numerous petrifactions of sections and stumps of trees. Some of these stone trees were over three feet in diameter, showing that where the trees are now of the scrubby varieties, at one time immense forests of heavy timber existed.

At the point where the mountains were reached, were the stamp-mill, saw-mill, grist-mill, shops, dwellings and other buildings of the New-Mexico Mining Company. This Company own a grant ten miles square, and upon it are many valuable leads of gold, copper and iron. The Company are now at work on what is known as the "Ortiz" lead, and at the lowest point are one hundred and sixty-five feet deep. The vein is well defined, has opened upon it four levels or galleries, and produces an excellent and paying quality of vein stuff. From the mine to the quartz mill the Company are at present engaged in building a tram railway, which, when completed, (as it will shortly be,) will enable the ore to be transported to the mill at but a trifling cost.

On the Company's tract, besides the leads or veins of gold, is a mountain of quartz over five hundred feet in height, every particle of which will pay for sluicing for the gold it contains.

It is contemplated to bring the water from the Pecos River, by a large ditch, to the Placer Mountains. When this is done, not only can the quartz mountain in question be profitably mined, but also an immense tract of country from twenty to thirty miles in length by from one to seven in width. The earth washed from the mountains, and covering the bed rock of this vast extent of country to a depth of forty feet, can all be worked with profit when water sufficient for sluicing is introduced.

Messrs. HUTCHINSON & PATTERSON and C. E. COOLEY & Co. are engaged in developing leads on the south side of the range, and a distance of eight or nine miles from the mill of the New-Mexico Mining Company. They have opened a number of veins superficially, but are now busy in thoroughly testing one in particular, the quartz from which yields from an ounce to an ounce and a half of retorted gold to the ton. The whole range of the Placer Mountains is wonderfully rich in the precious and base metals; and when the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, is extended through, our borders will soon be mined by thousands upon thousands of energetic men where now there are but hundreds.

In my next I will give you some further information regarding the Placer Mountains mining district, and in subsequent letters an account of other mineral regions of the Territory.

American Extension of Territory—The Sale of the Danish Colonies.

Translation from the Stockholm Aftonbladet for Nov. 25, 1867.

While the monarchically ruled States of Europe labor with their "political complications," and throw away milliards to entertain unproductive standing armies, an imposing development of power is steadily taking place beyond the Atlantic, and the American Union is advancing step by step toward her great aim. The first part of the current year witnessed the incorporation with the United States of the late Russian America—a territorial gain of 24,300 square miles and of 54,000 inhabitants, and during the last weeks negotiations have been carried on for a new acquisition of territory, which, though not so large in extent, may become of very great importance.

The Union has thus, keeping in view the increasing importance of the Pacific, in the course of a single year extended her right hand toward the limits of Arctic America and embraced with her left one of the most precious pearls of tropical West India—the Danish Colonies; a new blow to the commercial supremacy of England, and a new and great step forward in the interest of the millions of North America.

It frequently happens in the history of the world that an injustice or a blunder committed by the "ever-foreseeing diplomacy" soon avenges itself. So it happens now. Denmark was dismembered by haughty Prussia, while England remained a passive spectator of the sad drama. But Denmark cannot and will not lose more; it retires within its shell, and sells its West Indian Islands to get the means of casting a sufficient number of rifled cannon, building monitors and paying off part of its public debt. Now, to whom does Denmark sell those valuable possessions—St. Croix, "the garden of the Antilles," St. Thomas and St. John? Singular and just irony of fate! To England's sole competitor in the world's commerce; to that active and enterprising Uncle Sam.

That Denmark, politically speaking, has acted right in this is as certain as that, by the transaction, she has made a good bargain. Politically, the islands were of no importance to Denmark, which country does not occupy by far the same commercial position as, for instance, Holland. Both are small States, in a political point of view; but while Holland, as a country of transit of great importance to the whole middle European traffic, can derive great benefit from her Transatlantic possessions, foreign colonies, especially small ones, were of a comparatively slight advantage in the hands of a principally agricultural country, as is Denmark. The Danish Colonies have, indeed, never been a market for Danish productions. This is especially true now, after the loss of Holstein and of Schleswig. * * *

[Here follows a statistical-historical sketch of Danish West India, based upon the supposition that St. Croix was included in the sale.]

These islands so richly endowed by nature, and so favorably located, particularly St. Thomas, which is one of the principal depots of the growing traffic from Europe to Australia and the Pacific, may look forward to a prosperous future under the protection of the Star Spangled banner. With what displeasure England must look on the arrangement it is easy to imagine. Let us remember that until this time the West India commerce has been completely under the sway of England. In 1865 not less than 1,611 vessels, measuring 613,077 tons, cleared from England to West India, and 1,858 vessels, of 869,481 tons, arrived from there to English ports. Of this number the late Danish Islands received from England 211 vessels, measuring 124,677 tons, and cleared for England only 56 vessels, of 58,601 tons. The cargoes on this line consisting, from England, of manufactured goods, from West India of colonial produce, it is easy to calculate how great are the values exchanged. To see your monopoly on such a line interfered with by your only rival must be indeed singularly provoking. It is further of an incalculably great importance for the future development of the communications of the world, that so considerable a commercial current must necessarily touch a port of the United States—St. Thomas. Every attempt to draw the commercial movement of the world from its natural highways has proved vain. The laws themselves that have determined the direction of that movement would first have to undergo a total revulsion. But every such revulsion would be likely to confer on the American Union a still more powerful voice in the universal human parliament than she at present possesses. By the purchase in question the United States will obtain co-possession of an already established commercial thoroughfare; their expansion of power will consequently have so many fewer obstacles to conquer. The political consequences of this peacefully achieved though apparently insignificant territorial extension of only 5.6 square miles, with a population of 36,139 souls, which will no doubt increase under American auspices, will not fail to manifest themselves. The Rubicon has been crossed. Europe has admitted the United States into her West Indian treasuries. Conflicts cannot fail to occur, furnishing welcome opportunities for enlarging the newly-acquired territory. The distance from St. Thomas to the Isthmus of Panama is but five days by steam. The Gulf of Mexico will probably in days to come be the theatre of events that will mark an interesting turn in the commercial concerns of the world.

In the near neighborhood of the islands just ceded by Denmark lies the little Island of St. Bartholomew's in the Caribbean Sea. The idea presents itself spontaneously to us, that the time has come for Sweden to improve the opportunity and try to dispose of this possession, of so little value to the mother country. No State will pay Sweden the price that America can afford to give, because the island, producing an abundant supply of pasture, would form an excellent depot for the cattle required by a squadron stationed in the West Indian waters. The island is as large as St. John, for which, with St. Thomas, $7,500,000 have now been paid. St. Bartholomew's has more inhabitants than St. John, but very few Swedes among them. We should, therefore, do no wrong to the Swedish nationality, and the price for the island might not be inconsiderable.

In any event it would be an advantage for Sweden, in view of possible political contingencies of coming days, to be on good terms with the great Republic. But if St. Bartholomew's should be sold to some other State, without first having been seriously offered to the Union, it is to be feared that the American sympathies for Sweden and for its Scandinavian interests might thereby be seriously affected. Let us strike while the iron is hot, and before the contrivances of jealous Powers may have time to prevent, or at least to embarrass, a successful and honorable solution of this question.

WEST INDIES.

Particulars of the Proposed Sale to the United States of the Bay of Samana.

A St. Domingo correspondence, dated Dec. 18, says:

"The Dominican Congress has finally resolved to grant the Bay and Peninsula of Samana to the United States on perpetual lease for a mail and naval station—or rather for a great commercial centre for the inter-coast trade of America. The measure was finally adopted in secret session on the 16th, the day before yesterday, and on the 19th, to-morrow, an Envoy Extraordinary will start for Washington with the *ultimatum*. What that is can only be conjectured, but probably the old 'three conditions,' and the price will be something like a million down, and an annual rent of say $10,000 per year. As the plan was discussed in secret session, all that is really known, is what has dropped from the discontented, and what a few trusted ones know of the proffers of Mr. SEWARD.

The ablest and most resolute of the opponents of American influence here is Don MELITON VALVERDE, who founds his objections to the cession of Samana on the 'base, abject and wholly unpardonable surrender of the Monroe Doctrine to Spain in 1861.' He insists that a Government capable of that act is also capable of again sacrificing the Dominican Republic on any caprice. This set incessantly repeats these arguments in and out of Congress, and the record of this 'subserviency to Spain' is carefully kept in view by the Cuban enemies of Spanish rule in the Antilles.

President CABRAL ignores all this petulance and those of his Cabinet who could not agree with him in the desire 'to make Samana a grand and truly American centre of trade and communication' resigned. The stormy secret session of Congress, the sudden change in the Cabinet, and the certainty that one of the best, most popular and most confided in by the interior sections of the Republic, and who is known to be the advocate of a liberal and broadly American line of policy—was to proceed instantly to the United States, all worked to a common conclusion. It is this, beyond all manner of doubt:

1. Samana will be leased to the United States on full perpetuity but as neutral territory, and in such a form as will preclude the cost and necessity of expensive fortifications, by putting it under the white flag of free commerce; thus securing for it the peaceful guarantees of all civilized nations. Every one free to hold property and do business.

2. To the United States will be ceded in fee, as the exclusive owner, three leagues square, with its matchless harbor and continued range of islets, selected by GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN for a naval station and coal depot, at the price of a million dollars down and an annual rent of a few thousand more.

3. The whole Peninsula—thirty miles long and an average of ten wide, and rich and beautiful beyond description—will be declared a free, neutral and self-governed municipality, under the protection of the United States and the comity of nations, but pertaining in sovereignty to no other Power than that of the Dominican Republic.

These, I have good authority for believing, are the conditions to which the Dominican Congress has given its assent by a four-fifths vote. This is what two of the new Ministers, Don TOMAS BOBADILLA and Don PEDRO PERDOMA, have openly advocated; and which their colleagues in the Cabinet, Don MANUEL MANA VALVERDE and Gen. MARCUS ADON, also declare to be a safe and beneficial line of policy for this Republic, as well as for the United States.

The retiring Ministers are not opposed in toto to an arrangement for Samana, but fear that the United States would use that position to assail the independence of the neighboring territory. Yet, even they not only admit that the 'three conditions' of a great commercial and mail centre, of a free port and a neutral municipality, would form—if adopted in good faith—a new and noble feature in the American system, but they even declare that they will accept and defend the policy before the people if it is promptly acted upon at Washington.

If Don PABLO PUJOL, the Dominican Envoy, should find the St. Thomas treaty already ratified when he arrives at Washington, it may be too late for Samana as a United States Navy-yard; but even so, it is probable that the European mail lines will continue to withdraw from St. Thomas, and obtain Port Royal, in Jamaica, and Samana Bay as neutral depots. Monte Cristo (on the Bay of Mancinello) and Nassau are also mentioned as forming links in a series of free and neutral ports for mail and commercial exchange."

Gen. Sherman's Report on Indian Affairs.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 2, 1868.

The Indian Peace Commission is expected to reassemble early next week. Gen. SHERMAN, in the meantime, is engaged upon the report to be laid before Congress. He does not expect that it will be ready until toward the close of the month. He will review the Indian question in detail, and show that the interests of the Government, the settlers and the peaceable Indians will demand some very marked change in the administration of the Indian Bureau. He believes that peace could be kept if the Bureau were transferred to the War Department, and all the agents and traders made amenable to military rule. He thinks that it might also be well, in case Congress is opposed to the transfer of the Bureau, to make a division of duty, and give the military the charge of the wild and roving Indians, while the Bureau, under a civil head, shall have charge of those who live on fixed reservations, and those who are conforming to civilized habits. He is strong in the belief that the roving tribes can only be kept in order by the military. He will strongly urge that Congress should settle upon a clear and definite policy, and not leave things as heretofore, to caprice and haphazard. He says that as matters now stand the military are held responsible for all trouble with the Indians, and yet cannot act because they are hampered by the officers and agents of the civil service. He says that Congress should either transfer the Bureau and make it practically independent of the Interior Department, or make its Indian laws so plain that everybody can understand just what the army has to do with the Indian question.

Maryland State Finances.

From the Baltimore American, Jan. 2.

The annual report of the State Comptroller to the Legislature is scarcely as clear and explicit in its details of the public finances as could be desired, but so far as it goes it shows, when we remember the extravagant expenditure of the last Legislature, that the credit of the State has been well preserved. The total receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1867, was $2,362,876 98. The expenditures were $2,573,855 24. The excess of expenditures over receipts has been met by a balance of $367,816 36 in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year of 1866, leaving in the Treasury at the close of the last fiscal year a balance of $156,830. The receipts of the Treasury during the present fiscal year are estimated at $1,822,000, the disbursements at $1,973,000, or $151,000 more than the estimated receipts. The Treasury is acknowledged to be now in a straightened condition. The total funded debt of the State is $10,891,802 32; against which the State owns $8,059,487 47 of productive stock, and a sinking fund of $1,529,379 44, the two nearly covering the entire amount of the State debt. The State debt during the last four years, during which large sums were expended for bounties, has been increased only $601,000.

The new assessment of 1867 exhibits the total assessable property of the State at $492,553,472. The assessment of 1852, on which the last tax levy was made, was $280,501,474, being an increase of $212,-151,998. The Comptroller believes, unless extraordinary expenditures are authorized by the incoming Legislature, that a tax levy at the present rate of 20 cents on the $100, on the basis of the new assessment, will meet the demands upon the Treasury after the deficiency existing at this time is provided for. This, however, will virtually be a heavy increase upon the present rate of taxation, and will fall principally upon Baltimore City and the western part of the State, in which the basis of taxation has been most largely increased.

The most important recommendation made by the Comptroller is in relation to the payment of bounties. He proposes to reopen this whole subject, and provide for an adjustment and equalization during all the years of the war, and to all classes, viz.: Volunteers and drafted men of 1861 and 1862, who have not received any bounty; the payment of an additional hundred dollars to owners of enlisted slaves and to the slaves themselves, the reimbursement of those who paid commutation, or who furnished substitutes, whether drafted or otherwise, and also the payment of bounty to former owners of slaves whose slaves were enlisted in or credited to other States. The cost of this extensive scheme is not stated by the Comptroller, but we cannot be wrong, we think, in putting it at $3,000,000, to be added to the $4,195,-864 25 already expended in bounties by the State. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will closely examine the subject before committing the State to so large an expenditure. Independent of the fact that there is but little practical equity in most of these claims which the Comptroller would force upon the State, it should be remembered that the bounty brokers and speculators are the parties chiefly interested in having them paid.

The Great Monastery in New-Melleray, Iowa.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Times, Dec. 28.

We saw yesterday, at the office of Mr. J. MULLANEY, Architect, the plans and drawings of the immense structure, or rather series of structures, which are to form the Monastery of New-Melleray, the work on which is to be commenced as soon as possible, or in the coming Spring. The site selected for the new buildings is about 200 feet south of the present monastery. The main buildings will be four in number, and will be erected in the form of a square, surrounding a court 100 feet long by the same in width. They will be of stone, each superstructure being 32 feet high, resting on bases 12 feet deep. The southern wing of the cloister will be the most imposing edifice, as it is to be the Church. It will be, with the Sacristy, 257 feet long, and within it will be five chapels, each named after a saint of the Cistercian order. At the end of it a tower will rise to the height of 200 feet. The church proper will be 180 feet long, and 30 feet in width. Its chapel will be 50x30 feet. The main structure of the east side of the cloister will be 96 feet long. The building at the north of the square will be 214 feet long. The west building will be a handsome edifice, 128 feet long, with two stories 16 and 15 feet in height.

This monastery, or cloister, will cover nearly three acres of ground. The details of its plan are copied from the order of architecture used by the Cistercians in the eleventh century, embracing much of the Gothic style. It will be a noble pile. As a monastery, it will be by far the largest of any order of monks in America. There are few in Catholic Europe which are of larger dimensions. Duplicates of the plans were sent to France to the General Chapter of the Cistercian Order, last September, for approval. They were adopted without any alteration, and the head of the Order wrote to the Abbott, of New-Melleray, that it would be the most perfect institution of the Cistercian Order in the world.

Excavation for the foundation was commenced several weeks ago. Between 3,000 and 4,000 perch of stone have been quarried, and are already on the ground. The stone used will be broken ashlar, with cut stone dressing for all the openings, the string and belt courses, the water tubes, buttresses, corners, water tubes on chimneys, and the capstones. The window-frames are to be of stone and the sash of lead. Stained glass is to be used. It is hoped that every building will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of June, 1870. The cost of the cloister is estimated at over $200,000.

Celebration of Emancipation Day in Boston—Speech by Senator Wilson.

The colored residents of Boston and vicinity celebrated on Wednesday the fifth anniversary of the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation. There was a parade through the principal streets of the city during the day, a levee in Faneuil Hall in the evening by the Shaw Guard, and a jubilee meeting in Tremont Temple, at which speeches were made by Hon. R. H. DANA, Jr. Mr. GEORGE L. RUFFIN, Senator WILSON, Lieut.-Gov. CLAFFLIN and Collector RUSSELL. Each of these events were entered into with great vivacity and enthusiasm, which was fully equal to that displayed in former years.

Senator WILSON, in the course of his speech, said that he knew we had got to go through a mighty struggle this year, but he had not a shadow of doubt as to the result. A year ago the Copperheads told us that the South should vote in the next Presidential election. Now they told us that their votes should not be counted. He apprehended they would be, and he expected a part of those votes would be against the Republican Party. Three or four of those Southern States, he thought, would be in doubt. There were three States in the Union certain for the Democratic Party; in addition they might get two or three States in the South and two in the North. He then adverted to the assertion that Congress was always behind the advanced sentiment of the nation, and contended that the contrary was the truth. In regard to the condition of affairs in the Southern States, he said that the people were greatly impoverished. They were almost in a state of nature. They had no money, very little property and very little credit, although they had a great deal more of the latter than they deserved. And as for the negroes, many of them did not own ground enough to be buried in. There was, in truth, widespread suffering, and he was for helping them, however much they might curse Massachusetts and him. He denounced the stories in regard to the reported insurrectionary movements of the negroes, and said they were vile slanders. Speaking of the Southern Governors he said that Gov. PEIRPOINT was in favor of the reconstruction policy of Congress. The Governor of North Carolina was against it. Gov. ORR was acting in a satisfactory manner. Gov. JENKINS, of Georgia, was doing all he could in its favor. The Governor of Florida was very well. He had done all he could to favor the Congressional policy. The Governor of Alabama was a sincere and converted man. The Governor of Mississippi was against the reconstruction measure and the policy of Congress. The Governors of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas were true Republicans. The military men in the Southern States had acted in a manner that deserved the thanks of Congress and the people. Gen. GRANT had said to him a few months ago that the officers of the army in the rebel States were even more Radical than the Massachusetts delegation. He believed that the first great mistake of Congress had been in not turning out the fifteen thousand rebel office-holders in the South who had been appointed by ANDREW JOHNSON at the close of the war. ANDREW JOHNSON's great crime against the country had been that when he reconstructed those States he put them into the hands of traitors.

Narrow Escape of a Railroad Train from a Frightful Disaster.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Press and Times, Dec. 31.

Night before last an accident happened on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, which narrowly escaped being one of the most deplorable character. While the mail and passenger train which left this city for Hickman at 5:45 P. M., Sunday, was crossing the bridge over the Tennessee River at Johnsonville, and when about entering upon the draw arranged for the passage of boats, the trestle work of the bridge spread, throwing one or more cars completely from the rails. The diminished velocity of the train in crossing the bridge allowed the cars to be stopped in time to prevent a fearful plunge into the river below, and the inevitable death of most of the persons on board. The fright of the passengers on finding themselves thus imperiled on the heights of the bridge can possibly be imagined. No one, however, was hurt. In consequence of the accident, no train came in on the Northwestern Road yesterday, nor up to a late hour last night.

Losses by Lumbermen in the Valley of the Delaware.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, Jan. 3.

During the last Summer the region drained by the Delaware river experienced almost incessant rains. There was an uncomfortable superabundance of water, making haying and harvesting difficult tasks, and seriously damaging crops. In many of the villages the streets, for the space of three months, were not dry enough to create dust. As Autumn advanced, the rains ceased, and the extreme of dryness followed. Up the Delaware, both in Pennsylvania and in New-York, the lumbermen, at an early day, commenced rafting the products of their forests and mills. The job completed, they waited, first patiently and then impatiently, for water to float the rafts to market. None came. After a while the wells began to fail, and the volume of the streams to shrink. At length saw-mills and grist-mills were compelled to stand idle three to five days in the week. Finally the mercury sank to 22 degrees below zero in Fahrenheit's thermometer. Dismally the lumbermen began the work of unrafting their logs and sawed stuffs. The latter was so frozen together as to be much broken in taking out. The expense and loss is estimated at full one-half the value of the crop.

The Loss of the Steamship Frances.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, Jan. 1.

We are under the painful necessity of recording another marine disaster, by which the steamship *Frances*, of the Baltimore and Wilmington line of steamships, plying between these two ports, was lost, and will doubtless become a complete wreck. The *Frances* sailed from Baltimore for this port on Saturday afternoon, the 28th ult., and when off our North Carolina coast on Sunday night encountered a terrible gale from the northeast. For twenty-seven hours did the steamer weather the gale, and behaved admirably, until at last, having been driven by the wind nearer and nearer to the shore, the Captain was compelled to beach her, in order to save the lives of himself and crew, at a point on the coast between Masonboro' and New Inlet, about eight miles north of the latter and near the head of the Sound. Capt. HARRINGTON reports that, after rounding Cape Lookout, he endeavored to bring the ship as near under the Cape as possible, to protect her from the gale. But to do this he had to go directly against the wind, which blew the vessel further and further from the point it was desired to reach. It at last became clearly evident that the vessel would soon be driven ashore, and it was only optional with the Captain whether or not he would continue on in his course and be wrecked on Frying Pan Shoals, where all on board would perish and the cargo lost, or run her ashore and probably save both the crew and cargo. The latter course he chose, and on Tuesday morning, about 3 o'clock, the vessel was beached. The crew were all saved, and it is thought probably the cargo will also be saved, and even the engines of the vessel. She is high and dry on shore, and when the Captain left had not leaked a drop. The *Frances* was owned by HENRY J. DEVINNEY, of Philadelphia, and was not insured. She had but a small cargo on board at the time of her loss.

Savings Banks' Earnings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks on the duty of the Directors of Savings Banks to divide among depositors some of their surplus earnings, are both humane and just, at this time of great scarcity of work. I do not see on what principle of justice the earnings of poor people's money are withheld from them when they need them to buy bread; neither do I understand on what principle of right the Directors of a savings bank go on increasing an already large reserve. In the case of a stock bank the reserve fund adds so much to the value of the shares; but what is to be done finally with the reserve fund of a savings bank, created by the earnings of poor people's money? Take for example the Seaman's Bank for Savings in Wall-street. That bank has a reserve fund of near a million dollars. It pays only five per cent. per annum on sums over $500, and on smaller sums six per cent. The presumption is that it has millions earning seven per cent. and over. Now, unless the Directors make an extra dividend, that reserve will increase rapidly; and for whose benefit? There ought to be an end to this accumulation, and now is a good time to make it, when the humble depositor, the unemployed workman, the widow and the fatherless, need the extra money their own deposits have earned.

These poor people have no influence with the princely merchants who manage the bank, and are, therefore, thankful to you for your suggestions, and trust you will make others in the same line. X.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL FOR COLORED ADULTS.—The first Missionary Sunday-school of the Educational Institute for the Benefit of Colored Adults, was organized on the 24th of last month, in house No. 499 Broome-street, southeast corner of Laurens-street. The institution of this school is the praiseworthy result of the labors of a widow lady during the past four years. Much has yet to be done to render it efficient to the extent desired and needed among a population of 2,000 colored people who surround it. Rev. T. P. WILDS is now the Superintendent of the school, and he, with those who have brought the enterprise to its present position, asks for help toward the completion of the work, and appeals especially to those who desire the elevation of the Anglo-African race, to visit the place, see what he has done, and then to lend a helping hand.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* learns that but a few freedmen have sought employment for wages the coming year; and that almost in a body they decline accepting it, except on terms which are utterly out of the power of planters to accord. They expect to be fed, furnished with lodgings, and have their medical bills paid, and to receive from $10 to $15 per month.

Buchu.

[*From Dispensatory of the United States.*]

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs.*

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

IN AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in CHLOROSIS OR RETENTION, IRREGULARITY, PAINFULNESS OR SUPPRESSION OF CUSTOMARY EVACUATIONS, ULCERATED OR SCHIRROUS STATE OF THE UTERUS, LUCORRHEA OR WHITES.

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK-DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES, AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, OF BOTH SEXES, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all diseases arising from HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used—in these diseases, in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE-WASH.

SOLD AT HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, NO. 594 BROADWAY, And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. *Take no other.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

—*Advertisement.*

Rupture Curatives.

Dr. SHERMAN's Rupture Curatives are a guarantee of a radical cure of Hernia. Office No. 697 Broadway. Illustrated circular of photographic likenesses of ruptures before and after cure furnished on receipt of ten cents.—*Adv.*

THE VERMONT SPRING WATER, remarkable for the cure of cancer, scrofula, dyspepsia, kidney diseases, &c., is sold by druggists in bottles bearing the address, "SAXE & Co., Vermont Spring, Sheldon, Vt." Wholesale depot, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.—*Adv.*

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones, Manufacturers of SAND PAPER, No. 181 Water-st., corner Burling-slip, New-York.

Notice.

The steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will be withdrawn from the Bristol Line on the 1st day of January for a few weeks, in order that they may be renovated and put in thorough and complete order for the business of the ensuing year, when they will immediately resume their trips.

The performance of these steamers since they were placed upon the route, and especially during the past month, which has been unusually severe, has been most satisfactory. They have been thoroughly tested in all kinds of weather, and the fact is now demonstrated beyond question that under all circumstances they are the safest, most comfortable and perfect steamers ever on the Sound.

This line having thus secured the universal confidence of the traveling public and the reputation for security so well established, it is not the policy of this Company to allow it to be diminished by substituting for a brief interval any inferior or second-class boats, especially at a season when the larger number of travelers prefer the land to any water route.

The transportation of passengers will therefore be suspended for a few weeks and the line covered by exclusively freight boats.

Two of the first-class fast Providence propellers will be placed upon the route, in order that there shall be no interruption in the transit of freight, and shippers may be sure of having their goods promptly delivered, as these steamers make quick time and are more certain of performing their trips through the ice than ordinary side-wheel steamers.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager Br. S. S. CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. SEWING-MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.

Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

A General Massacre of the Fibres of the head, the whiskers, the mustaches or the beard, can be easily accomplished by the application of the scorching hair dyes, and when every hair is killed dead, the parties deceived by these nostrums will regret, too late, that they did not use the wonderful and entirely poisonless preparation which, in five minutes, produces a black or brown which is not surpassed by nature's own hue. Be wise in time. The only safe and sure article is CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. Manufactory, No. 68 Maiden-lane; applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

A Crying Child Relieved in a Moment. —Test Pain Paint free at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

Bradstreet's Parlor Finished Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips. No. 87 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

DANFORTH—ELLIS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 31, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Pelham Williams, Lieut. JOSHUA N. DANFORTH, U. S. A., to CHARLOTTE E., only child of J. L. Ellis, all of Boston.

DIED.

AZOY.—At sea, on board the steamer *Morro Castle*, on Sunday, Dec. 22, FRANCISCO AZOY, in the 33d year of his age.

His remains were interred in Havana, Cuba.

ANDERSON.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 1, LOUISA, wife of John A. Anderson.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

BUSH.—On Friday, Jan. 3, JAMES W., only son of George W. and Amy E. Bush, aged 3 years, 8 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 38 Perry-st., without further invitation.

DOW.—On Sunday, Dec. 29, at Hurley, Ulster County, N. Y., of dropsy on the brain, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, second son of William and Margaret A. Dow, aged 3½ years.

FRANCIS.—At Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 1, MARIA ELIZA FRANCIS, widow of Dr. John W. Francis, of this City, in the 74th year of her age.

Funeral service at Trinity Church, Newport, this (Saturday) afternoon, the 4th inst., at 4 o'clock.

FOSTER.—At Pau, in France, on Sunday, Dec. 22, THOMAS R. FOSTER, of this City.

FREEMAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 2, ANNA BORDEN FREEMAN, daughter of David V. and Ella E. Freeman, aged 1 year, 3 months and 23 days.

Funeral on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M., from the house of her parents, No. 449 West 23d-st.

GILLESPIE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 1, Prof. WM. MITCHELL GILLESPIE, of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,) on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Schenectady, N. Y., papers please copy.

GRANT.—Killed at Angola, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, EDWARD M. GRANT, son of Chauncey L. Grant, Ithaca, N. Y.

RENWICK.—On New-Year's Day, MARGARET ANN, widow of James Renwick, LL. D., in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend the funeral service at Grace Church, on Monday morning, the 6th inst., at 9½ A. M.

SMITH.—On Friday morning, Jan. 3, SARAH A. SMITH.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 76 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

SIBLEY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday morning, Jan. 3, GEORGE WELLS SIBLEY, infant son of George E. and Mary E. Sibley, aged 11 months and 15 days.

The burial service will be held at Christ Church, Elizabeth, on Sunday afternoon next at 1¾ o'clock.

WANDELL.—At Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Jan. 3, Capt. JACOB WANDELL, late of Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y., in the 89th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Daniel D. Boyce, No. 68 Madison-st. His remains will be taken on Monday morning to Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at Tarrytown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

535 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT, ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the Winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this great national work are ample. The United States grants its six per cent. bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large, if not to the full, extent of its claim in services. These bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own first mortgage bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the bondholders, and deliver the bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

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and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

Nov. 23, 1867.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

These three medicines cure Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. They cleanse the stomach, start the secretions of the Liver, create an appetite for rich and nourishing food.

The Seaweed Tonic keeps the food from souring, until it is digested and made into blood, which ripens the matter in the lungs, and nature throws it off.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, and No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists and storekeepers generally.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times.* Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

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FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the close of 1866, or to the present time. Address O. K., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BAY RUM, BAY RUM, BAY RUM. For sale by TAFT & TYLER, Drug Importers, No. 54 Cedar-st.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 4 A. M.; Stations C, O and D, 8:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M.
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OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 Broadway, Dec. 30, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the seventh installment of $15 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company, is due on the 10th day of January next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

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MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Superior R. R.
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THE PROVIDENT FUND AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 13th of January, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

The transfer-book will be closed on and after the 3d of January, 1868.

J. EDWIN CONANT, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. A. PALMER, President.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TEUSDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1868. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.

GEORGE A. DRESSER, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE CONN. AND NEV. S. M. CO., No. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office, as above, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. B. HUBBELL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders for an election of Trustees of the Gardner Manufacturing Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 110 Bowery, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868, at 3 P. M.

JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage; second mortgages bought. WM. H. MITCHELL, No. 17 Cedar-st.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Jan. 3, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 55 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $33 15 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK
for sale at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS.

For letters of credit apply to Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS OF the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that on and after Jan. 2, 1868, bonds of the Loan of 1847 (act Jan. 28, 1847,) will be redeemed at this office on presentation of Certificates.

The latter must be assigned to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and indorsed by the party to whom payment is required to be made.

Where such assignments are executed in a representative or fiduciary capacity, the evidence of authority to make the assignment must accompany the certificates. Should that evidence be already filed with the Department, the date of its transmission, and the bureau in which it was lodged, should be stated.

Certificates presented should be listed in a schedule, in which the numbers, denominations, names of payees, and other data above required, should be set forth.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Asst. Treas.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers:
Chicago City Municipal.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Chicago City Tunnel.
Albany City.
Buffalo City.
Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad, convertible.
Missouri State, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE NEXT ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors of next ensuing election will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books are closed until Jan. 15.

WM. WHITE, President.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE McDERMOTT PATENT BOLT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NOS. 35 AND 37 CANNON-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, Jan. 9, 1868, from 1 to 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year.

THOMAS J. OUTERBRIDGE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 A. M.

H. C. BARR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.

B. McCHAN, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN directors will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Macon and Augusta Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, or at the Company's office at Augusta, Georgia, on and after Jan. 2, 1868, on presentation—less Government tax.

R. B. BULLOCK, President.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS, 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO. NO. 166 BROADWAY.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 393 Canal-st. FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The National Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st., up stairs. HENRY T. DROWNE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868. Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½,) free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, and the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after THURSDAY, 16th day of January, 1868, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Jan. 17, 1867.

By order of the Board, F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of the Government tax, has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Company, and to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, on the 2d day of January next; to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York; and to the stockholders registered in Cleveland at the office of the Treasurer, by check on New-York or funds current in Cleveland, as the stockholders may respectively elect at the time of receiving their dividend. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 21st inst., until the 3d day of January next. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO., No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board, HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., free from United States Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, 21st December instant, and reopened on the morning of Friday, 3d January, 1868.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of January next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, to be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered upon the books of the Company on the 18th day of January next. The transfer-books to be closed from the 18th day of January until the 5th day of February next. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

DIVIDEND. — THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on the 6th of January, to the stockholders on the closing of the books on the 31st inst.

The books will open on the 6th January.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. 4TH-AV. & 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., December 23, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 6th day of January, 1868. C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVING INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend of six per cent. per annum, (free from tax,) on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 19, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 10th of January next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th prox. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that day.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, ALBANY, Dec. 23, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of all Government, State and municipal taxes, payable to shareholders on and after Jan. 2 proximo.

J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., Dec. 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after 20th of January next, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. Transfer books are closed till Jan. 20. MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. for the current six months, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer books will remain closed from this day until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1868.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1868.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, is declared payable Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer books close Dec. 24, P. M., and open Jan. 3. S. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer-books will be closed until the 5th January, 1868. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders on the 2d January, 1868. The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d prox. JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer-books will be closed from date until Jan. 2. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1868. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, is this day declared, payable Jan. 6, 1868. Transfer-books close Dec. 28, P. M., and open Jan. 7. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared, payable to Northern stockholders on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. GEORGE T. HULSE, Cashier.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND. HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, No. 8 State-st., New-York, Dec. 18, 1867.—The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per cent., payable on and after Jan. 1, 1868. IRA KETCHAM, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 4.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (late WILLIAMSBURGH,) L. I.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of THREE DOLLARS and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Dec. 20, 1867.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the THIRTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.

The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS, CLERKS AND OTHERS. No. 516 BROADWAY.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND

For six months and three months, payable Jan. 20, 1868—regular—at rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums; extra 3 per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, undisturbed for three years; 2 per cent. on similar sums, undisturbed for two years, and 1 per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for one year. The extra dividend being thus apportioned as an act of justice to depositors whose money has most largely contributed to the surplus.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

DEC. 12, 1867.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

DEPOSITS made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

By order of the Board.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

The usual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868.

Dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from the 1st, the same as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT. Books in English, French and German.

ASSETS, $4,360,418 62.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 to $5,000, free of tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 21. Interest not withdrawn will bear interest same as principal. JNO. McLEAN, President.

WM. S. WHITLOCK, NAPOLEON J. HAINES, Vice-Presidents.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS, FROM $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now, or on before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank-books in English, and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

An extra interest will also be paid at the same time, of one-half of the above rates. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

The Bank will be open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (FREE from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.

INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

All accounts of $5 and upward in this institution will be credited with interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT., in accordance with the by-laws, and payable on or after Jan. 20. Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1. SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.

S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,878 46.

DENTISTRY.

A SET OF TEETH ON DRIED RUBBER, made and hardened without sulphur and without vulcanizing. Dentists will be supplied in any quantity on and after Jan. 15, 1868.

NEWBROUGH & FAGAN, Managers, New-York Dental Rubber Company.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, MACHINERY AND fixtures of the well-known Fine Shoe Manufactory of the subscriber, established in 1859, and doing a thriving trade with the Eastern, Middle and Western States. Previous knowledge of the business not essential. B. SHEPARD, No. 56 Vesey-st.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, frosted feet, &c., skillfully treated by Dr. BRIGGS, No. 208 Broadway. Briggs' Curative sold by druggists, and sent by mail.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN B. BELCHER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 4, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CHURCH, Bankrupt. The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 27th day of January, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the chambers of said Court, before Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms No. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the said Register at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1868.

ja4-law3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL LAUTERBACH and MAX LAUTERBACH, Bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel Lauterbach and Max Lauterbach, in said District, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of January, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 3d day of January, 1868.

ja4-law3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Matter of RICHARD E. HATCH, a bankrupt. The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt Act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupt, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, 3d day of January, 1868.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY. — IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT H. COBURN, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Robert H. Coburn, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketcham, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York on the 19th day of December, 1867. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d21-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. SHELDON, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William R. Sheldon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of January, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York, on the 20th day of December, 1867.

d21-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES P. SMITH, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James P. Smith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of January, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is given that the second and third meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress aforesaid, will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York on the 18th day of December, 1867.

d21-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. VALENTINE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John H. Valentine in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon at Chambers of said District Court, before John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And notice is further given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt required by the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress aforesaid, will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York on the 19th day of December, 1867.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

JOHN A. FOSTER, Atty. for Petitioner. d21-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK E. LUTHY, a Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Frederick E. Luthy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at City of New-York, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,

ja4-law3wSa No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD B. ZIPPERT, a Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Bernhard B. Zippert, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district; and who was, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at City of New-York, the 4th day of January, A. D., 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee,

ja4-law3wSa No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CARL THIES, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Carl Thies, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867. I. M. ANDRUSS,

d21-law3wSa* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. WEBBER and WILLIAM H. NEISH, Bankrupts.—No. 340. Before Hull Fanton, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John A. Webber and William H. Neish, of the City of Elmira, in the County of Chemung, and State of New-York, in said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petitions, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at Elmira, Dec. 18, 1867. O. W. PALMER, Assignee.

d21-law3wSa

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. WHITNEY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William M. Whitney, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district; and who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 13th day of December, A. D. 1867. I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,

d28-law3wSa* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMERY B. FAY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Emery B. Fay, of New-York City, in said District, and who was, to wit: on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself.—Dated at New-York City, the 27th day of December, 1867.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

GEORGE P. HOWE, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York. d28-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES SHEA.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Shea, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated at New-York, the 3d day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

ja4-law3wSa No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL A. BEEKMAN, bankrupt, in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned having given notice of his appointment as assignee of SAMUEL A. BEEKMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 3d day of January, A. D. 1868. I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,

j4-law3wS* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. MILTON, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William B. Milton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to-wit: on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1867. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

d21-law3wSa

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CAROLINE MARKS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of her estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 16th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALONZO R. PECK and WILLIAM H. PECK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, members of the late firm of Peck & Co., who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN B. ROMAR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HANS J. HANSEN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC LEWINE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM THORNAL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of December, 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AARON N. COHEN, Jr., of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 4, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW WILSON, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Andrew Wilson in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketcham, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York on the 19th day of December, 1867.

d21-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN S. PROCTER, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Benjamin S. Procter, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of January, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

Dated at New-York, on the 24th day of December, 1867.

d25-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of WILLIAM C. REYNOLDS, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register. Southern District of New-York, s.s.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of January, A. D. 1868. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William C. Reynolds, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

ja4-law3w8* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK STROMEYER, a Bankrupt. To whom it may concern; The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Frederick Stromeyer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said District; and who was on the 20th day of November, A. D., 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at the City of New-York the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,

d21-law3wSa* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings,

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

T. H. CHAMBERS & SON INVITE Piano dealers and professors to examine their IMPROVED NEW-SCALE PIANOS just finished, which combine all the essential attributes of a perfect Piano, constituting the "CHAMBERS" PIANO the best now manufactured. Factory No. 14 6th-st.; Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

CLOSING BUSINESS.—100 FIRST-CLASS second-hand piano-fortes, Chickering, Dunnam, Stodart, Gilbert, Nunns & Clark, &c., $150 to $350; also, an assortment of new piano-fortes, at less than manufacturers' prices. Apply at No. 20 4th-av.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW and second-hand piano-fortes, cheap for cash. Also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

DIARIES FOR 1868.

From 25 cents to $3 each; all styles. Daily Journals, Expense Books, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Games, Chessmen, Dominoes, Slates, Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Blank Books and Stationery. Large variety of USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL. Prices low. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—OPERA, FIELD and Marine Glasses, Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Microscopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, Thermometers, &c. W. H. HUNTER, Optician, Nos. 1,132 Broadway and 169 William-st.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.

Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated ... Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's opera kids, $1, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at A. T. ALGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. M. P. BROWN, NO. 88 BROADWAY.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THERE WILL BE AN ADJOURNED meeting for prayer and conference at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. ADAMS') on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, of all persons interested in the union of the various Presbyterian Churches of the United States upon the plan proposed at the recent Convention held in Philadelphia. Addresses will be made by members of the Convention and others. H. B. SMITH, WINTHROP S. GILMAN, HENRY DAY, Committee of Arrangements.

ELDER JOHN G. H. OK, OF CONCORD, N. H., will preach in the Hall corner of Grand and Allen sts., MORNING at 10½, AFTERNOON at 3, Jan. 5, to the Church formerly worshiping with the brethren at Cooper Institute. Elder Hook will preach in the evening to the Star of Hope Mission, No. 14 Laurens-st. We are looking for that blessed hope and glorious appearing of Christ, immediately.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts., —Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor. Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for the morning—*A Present Salvation*; for the evening—*Decision for Christ*. Revival prayer-meetings every evening next week in the Lecture-room. All are invited to attend. Seats all free.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., RECTOR of St. George's Church, will preach in the Methodist Church on 125th-st., near 6th-av., Harlem, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. This is the first service of a new chapel and congregation to be formed in that neighborhood, under the auspices of the New-York Diocesan Committee of the American Church Missionary Society.

THE ONE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY of the founding of the Brick Church will be observed next SABBATH, Jan. 5, with appropriate services. A centenary discourse will be preached in the morning by Rev. J. O. MURRAY. The former members of the Church and congregation, and the friends of the Church generally, are cordially invited to be present.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH —Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector.—As arrangements for changing the place of worship have not been perfected, this congregation will meet on SUNDAY, Jan. 5, and until further notice, at the hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st.. Services at 10½ A. M. Sermon by the Rector.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject appropriate to the commencement of the new year. Also at 7 o'clock P. M.; to be followed by the usual prayer-meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY.—Rev. C. E. SWOPE, D. D., will preach in behalf of this Society in Zion Church (Madison-av., corner 38th-st.) on SUNDAY EVENING next, Jan. 5, services commencing at 7½ P. M. A collection to be made for St. Barnabas House.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-street, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend. Subject for the evening—*Why I am an Independent Universalist.*

NEW-ENGLAND (CONGREGATIONAL) CHURCH, West 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Special meetings will be held each evening during the coming week, commencing at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held at this institution every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner of 34th-st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening, (at 7½ o'clock,) *The Portentous Position of the Year A. D. 1868 in the Great Calendar of Time.* Families and others respectfully invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 5th inst., corner Catherine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., Pastor. Service SUNDAY, God willing, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening—*The Preciousness of the Period of Youth*; first of a series to young people.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. H. L. PEASE, presiding elder, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7 P. M. Sacrament at close of morning sermon. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 23d-st., near 8th-av.—A lecture on "Personal Reminiscences of the Sepoy Rebellion in India," will be delivered in this Church, by Rev. Dr. BUTLER, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

DODWORTH HALL SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—Col. JAS. C. LANE, inspirational medium, addresses at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Immortality and Man's Destiny*. Dr. FLEMING heals at evening as in the Apostolic times. Conference at 3 P. M. The Public invited.

SERMON TO YOUNG WOMEN.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach a sermon to young women, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine, on SUNDAY EVENING next. In the FORENOON, the Pastor, Dr. DOWLING, will preach his annual sermon to youth. Baptism after the morning sermon.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M., by Rev. JOHN S. DAVENPORT, on *Christ Jesus, Anointed to Preach the Gospel to the Poor, in Connection with the Coming of the Lord.* Seats free. No collection.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. GEORGE HUGHES. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M., and sermon at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, on *Paul's Vision*. Seats free. All invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the afternoon service being for the deaf mutes; and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 7½ P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV.—A. W. FRASER, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 38 East 38th-st. and No. 266 Henry-st.; funerals conducted in a proper manner, and every article requisite furnished at the shortest notice.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st. Service at 10½ A. M., closing with Communion. New-Year's Sunday-school service at 7 P. M. Addresses by the Pastor and others. Singing by the school, &c. All are invited.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. T. D. COOK will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON; services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—The Pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Present Condition of Things*, and at 7½ P. M. on *The Young Man of Decision.*

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Select pieces sung by the children.

"SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE."—A LECture on this subject will be delivered by Rev. ALFRED HARRIS at the Laight-st. Baptist Church, on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, being the first of a series on "Modern Skepticism."

REV. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, PASTOR of the Presbyterian Congregation worshiping in the hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., will preach on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. G. BROWNING in the MORNING at 10½, and Rev. Mr. HUGHS, of the New-Jersey Conference, in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Prayer-meeting after evening service.

FREE EVANGELICAL CHAPEL, 110-ST., between 3d and 4th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. O. S. ST. JOHN, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. General union prayer-meeting from 3 to 4 o'clock.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—A UNION prayer-meeting will be held on each evening of the ensuing week, beginning with MONDAY, the 6th inst., in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMSON'S,) 34th-st., near Broadway, at 7½ o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., between 6th and 7th-avs.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. A course of evening sermons to the young will be preached by the Rector, Rev. T. A. JAGGAR, commencing SUNDAY EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Services Protestant Episcopal. Seats free. Hours on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Rector, Rev. ABBOTT BROWN.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—REV. CHARLES B. SMYTHE'S SUNDAY AFTERNOON popular lecture, Bunyan Hall, Jan. 12. Subject—*The Press of New-York, D. W. G., Demons, Dollars and the Dickens.*

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for children every Sunday afternoon at 3½.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 52d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

WOE TO ROME.—BISHOP SNOW, OF MOUNT Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Approaching Crash of Nations.*

AT THE 6TH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ABEL C. THOMAS, SUNDAY, 5th inst., morning and evening.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF OUR LORD, southwest corner 8th-av. and 37th-st.—Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. G. W. LORD, MORNING and EVENING. Strangers invited.

REV. A. H. VINTON, D. D., WILL PREACH at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, 5th inst. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-square, will be opened for public worship SUNDAY EVENING, 5th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPISCOpal,) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Rev. JAS. B. HOMANS, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—S. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

IRON WORKS.

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14TH-ST. BETWEEN AVENUES B AND C, NEW-YORK.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
PERSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
SIBERIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
Chief cabin passage.....$150
Second cabin passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....165
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
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THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
NAPOLEON III.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PEREIRE.....DUCROSNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS.....NORMONT.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $95.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers guarding to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
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CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
SIDON.....Jan. 8
TRIPOLI.....Jan. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
K. CUNARD.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
HELVETIA, Cutting.....TUESDAY, Jan. 7
DENMARK, Thomson.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PENNSYLVANIA, Lewis.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
ERIN, Forbes.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $130.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE.
The steamship HELVETIA, having been unavoidably detained, will positively sail on TUESDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. Passengers must be on board at 9 o'clock.
F. W. I. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Jan 25.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 8.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 22.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building.
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
From Pier No. 37, East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
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FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 9.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 16.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage by the splendid Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 58 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 4
THAMES, PENNINGTON, leaves.....TUESDAY, Jan. 7
MONTGOMERY, LYON, leaves.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, & all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Day-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Day-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—Regular line. Measurement goods low, per cubic feet, and lower than any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, R. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS.—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—EVERY THURSDAY.—The new steamship R. R. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Jan. 9.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Jan. 16.
From Pier No. 4 South River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight apply on board, or to
WICKLER & LINNARD, Agents, 12 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, 208 Broadway.

INFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Jan. 11, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer 20th, 1867, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 4, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

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THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
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Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, on the rates these days, for Aspinwall:
For passage and freight, from both routes, as follows:
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JAN. 4, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship AMERICA.
JAN. 24, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 13, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will always be LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
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CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received until FRIDAY at 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 8 N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 8:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:30 P. M. 4 and 11:45 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 10 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. S. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany, Troy, connecting with Northern and W estern trains will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Albany and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York at 6:30 P. M. to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie as intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving corner 4th-av. and 42d-st. and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 10 P. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.—A DOUBLE-TRACK PASSENGER SHIP CANAL TO SOUTH AND WEST.—No change of cars for 188 miles; 49 miles saved to Chicago, 115 to Cincinnati, 380 to Mobile, 115 to St. Louis, 210 to Memphis, and 270 miles to New-Orleans. Four Through Trains daily: 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 P. M. only.
ALL AT ONE DEPOT.
8 A. M.—Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh without change of cars, connections at Pittsburgh and Baltimore for the West, and at Baltimore and Washington for the South.
10 A. M.—For West Philadelphia.
12 Noon—West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, connecting at Baltimore with Western lines, via Wheeling and Parkersburgh.
1 P. M.—Philadelphia Way, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
4 P. M.—Philadelphia Way, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
5 P. M.—Cincinnati Express for West Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Silver-palace cars run through to Cincinnati without change; but one change to St. Louis and Chicago.
6:30 P. M.—Daily for Philadelphia, (Kensington.)
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Baltimore and Washington without change, connecting at Pittsburgh (sleeping cars to Altoona) and Baltimore, with trains for the West, and at Wilmington, Del., and Washington for the South.
Tickets obtained and baggage checked at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st. Also, at Depot Jersey City; Market-st., Newark; Elizabeth, and at ticket offices and principal hotels in New-York.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:25, 6:35 and 6:30 P. M. The 8:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the
FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS,
MELIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st., Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, Dec. 18, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c., Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, AN ADAMS' PRESS; must be in good order. Address Box No. 2,266 General Post-office, giving size and where to be seen.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY,
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1867.
In accordance with law the following-named shares in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company will be sold at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, at No. 44 Exchange-place, at 2 o'clock, for account of assessment of $3 per share, due Oct. 1, 1867, excepting such shares as shall be previously redeemed by payment of said assessment:

Cert. 899—240 sh's	Cert. 97—160 sh's	Cert. 730—200 sh's	
Cert. 225—50 sh's	Cert. 98—120 sh's	Cert. 731—100 sh's	
Cert. 853—5.0 sh's	Cert. 882—100 sh's	Cert. 903—45 sh's	
Cert. 898—100 sh's	Cert. 730—150 sh's	Cert. 870—100 sh's	
Cert. 896—100 sh's	Cert. 876—100 sh's	Cert. 871—100 sh's	
Cert. 846—100 sh's	Cert. 877—100 sh's	Cert. 872—100 sh's	
Cert. 873—100 sh's	Cert. 613—.0 sh's	Cert. 775—50 sh's	
Cert. 907—50 sh's	Cert. 750—250 sh's	Cert. 822—50 sh's	
Cert. 908—100 sh's	Cert. 751—250 sh's	Cert. 823—17 sh's	
Cert. 886—50 sh's	Cert. 846—300 sh's	Cert. 660—50 sh's	
Cert. 883—100 sh's	Cert. 640—125 sh's	Cert. 885—100 sh's	
Cert. 884—250 sh's	Cert. 641—125 sh's	Cert. 827—200 sh's	
Cert. 87—50 sh's	Cert. 712—200 sh's	Cert. 705—100 sh's	
Cert. 813—150 sh's	Cert. 636—100 sh's	Cert. 903—100 sh's	
Cert. 726—100 sh's	Cert. 727—100 sh's		

By order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

D. B. SEABAR,
AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 14 Pine-st.
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c., SOLD AT AUCTION, AND PRIVATELY, FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
My facilities for the disposal of Real Estate, either at auction or private sale, are unsurpassed by any house in the line, and owners placing their property in my charge can rely upon having their interests promptly and faithfully attended to. Owners of Dwellings, Stores, Vacant Lots, Stocks and other securities, wishing to sell, will find it to their advantage to adopt this advantageous method, and my terms as liberal as those offered by any other reliable firm, no charges whatever being made except for advertising, printing, &c., unless sale is effected.
SALES BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, REFEREES, ASSIGNEES, &c., SPECIALLY SOLICITED.
Office No. 14 Pine-st.
JAN. 4, 1868.

FIFTY-SEVENTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon,
FORTY THOUSAND TONS
of COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, New Jersey, during January, 1868.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late as seaman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION.
By JOHNSTON & THEALL, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Jan. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st. Catalogues now ready.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.
THIS DAY, Saturday, Jan. 4, at 11:30 o'clock, within the store:
140 boxes fresh Malaga lemons.
100 boxes Malaga grapes, landing.
470 boxes Almeria grapes, damaged.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON TUESDAY, 14th January, 1868, at 12 M., at the auction room of Messrs. BURDETT, JONES & CO., No. 109 Wall-st., New-York, I will cause to be sold at public auction the following goods, being a part of the effects of JOHN GRAVES, bankrupt, in bankruptcy: One set feather pillows, bolster, &c.; one sofa, (blue satin;) one set parlor chairs, (blue satin,) one extension table, one sideboard, (black walnut,) one set dining-room chairs, (cane bottomed,) one marble-top round stand table, three ingrained carpets, (about 75 yards,) two velvet carpets for parlor, (about 85 yards,) one Brussels carpet, (about 25 yards,) one set of chairs, (green reps,) and gold library set, three chamber sets, one oil-cloth, paintings, &c.
ALBERT SMITH, Assignee.
No. 160 Sutton-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all lots and real estate, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For building sewer in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
2. For paving with stone blocks Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.
3. For paving Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, with stone blocks.
4. For paving with stone blocks Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-third streets.
5. For paving Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-eighth streets, with trap block.
6. For paving Hudson-street from Canal to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
7. For paving with Nicolson pavement Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman.
8. For regulating and grading Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.
9. For building sewers in Tenth-avenue and West-street, between Little West Twelfth and Gansevoort street; in Eighth-avenue, between 42d and West Twelfth streets, and in Hudson-street, between Perry and Hammond streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, also the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.
2. Both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
3. Both sides of Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
4. Both sides of Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-third streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
5. Both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-eighth streets, to the extent or half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
6. Both sides of Hudson-street, from Canal-street to Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; also the north side of Canal-street and the south side of Spring-street, from Hudson to North River; also both sides of Perry-street, from Bedford to Greenwich; also both sides of Grove-street, from Bedford to Hudson streets; also both sides of the streets intersecting between Christopher and Bank streets, inclusive, from Bleecker to Greenwich streets; also both sides of West Twelfth and Jane streets, from Eighth-avenue to Greenwich-street; also both sides of Horatio, Gansevoort, West Thirteenth and West Thirteenth streets, from Fourth to Greenwich streets.
7. Both sides of Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman streets, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
8. Both sides of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
9. Both sides of West-street and Tenth-avenue, from Gansevoort to West Thirteenth streets; also both sides of Little West Twelfth, converted to 61st-av. streets; also both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Jane to West Twelfth streets; also both sides of Hudson, from Jane to Gansevoort streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, and one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. RUNK,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 31, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, on the 13th day of January, 1868, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1868, viz.:
Three panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, and Parts 1, 2 and 3.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE COpartnership formed April 30, 1864, under firm name of WHIPPLE & GITCHELL, in City of New-York and Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, State of New-York, was dissolved Feb. 15, 1865. All the property, interest, right and title to all property of said firm, to my partner, D. W. Gitchell, who agreed not to use my name after March 1, 1867.
But, contrary to agreement, he still continues the use of my name in the transaction of business.
Therefore, I hereby give public notice that my connection with said firm ceased on the 15th inst., and hold myself in no way responsible for any subsequent transaction under said firm name.
The books of the late partners, D. W. Gitchell and John C. Henderson, have acknowledged my withdrawal from said firm.
J. F. WHIPPLE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDing to law, to all persons having claims against CATHARINE COLLYER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the said deceased, at the office of A. de Groot, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated this 19th day of October A. D. 1867.
PETER COLLYER.
o19-lawsmsa* Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 261 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 261 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours or ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days there-after, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within forty consecutive days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in taking such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company will be closed, and are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
THOMAS LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices. 38 to 44 KLASER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. S. STEWART, 900 6th-av., bet. 33d and 34th-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION, 11 by A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:
West 47th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., brown-stone.. $25,000
West 124th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brick.... 12,000
East 62d-st., brown-stone..... 16,500
East 76th-st., brick..... 7,500

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT, 21.4x150, corner 50th-av. and 37th-st., with lot and stables adjoining on 37th-st., 25x100; also five lots, 120.5x100, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st. Apply to W. L. HALSEY, No. 33 William-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY, DEsirably located for investment in Greene, Laurens, Wooster and Mercer-sts.; also, on 2d and 3d avs. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

SIXTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE A PROMINent corner below 34th-st., 75x100 feet, with possession. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Pleasant house, partly furnished, 38x60 barn, 1¼ acres prettily laid out, 15 minutes from Fishkill Village, near the Hudson-sack, N. J.; time from City to house 1½ hours. Would exchange for City house worth about $25,000 above 23d-st., paying cash for difference. Apply to
WM. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscribers will sell the farm lately occupied by Chauncey Delavan, deceased, situated in the town of East Fishkill, 4 miles from Fishkill Village, near the line of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. Said farm contains 145 acres in a fine state of cultivation, on which is a large two-story double house and fine outbuildings. Also about 40 rods from the main road, with a lawn in front of 5 acres, with two reliable streams of water running through it. There are two good orchards on the premises. The place is a desirable one for a gentleman's residence, or for a practical farmer.
If not sold previous to Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1868, it will be sold at auction on that day at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises.
For further particulars apply to
SAM'L A. HAYT,
LEWIS H. WHITE,
FISHKILL VILLAGE, Dec. 26, 1867. Executors.

FOR SALE.—VERY PRETTY COTTAGE AND half an acre ground at Elmgrville, Staten Island, distant about one hour from City; contains 9 rooms; near sea shore and depot; school and churches in immediate vicinity; immediate possession; unexceptionable neighborhood; price $4,000; half on mortgage if desired. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by WYLIE SMITH, No. 25 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.—ELEgant country seats, farms and building sites for sale and exchange for City property, by
A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE STORES, LOFTS and offices, newly finished, on Canal-st., near Broadway, opposite Earle's Hotel. Inquire at No. 248 Canal-st.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE UPPER PORTION of the elegant marble building, No. 711 Broadway, west side, 4 doors above Waverley-place. These lofts are 26x

AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

The Weather—Meeting of the Legislature—Prohibitory Liquor Law, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1868.

The festivities of in-door life at this season scarcely reconcile one to the horrors of the weather which we have experienced to-day. Damp snow up to 10 o'clock this morning, and since, rain, hail, ending this evening in a wretched drizzle. New-York is not a pleasant place under similar climatic influences, but the "Hub" is entitled to the palm for sheer external misery on such a day. The weather-prophets are shaking their sage heads, and saying that even the good, sharp frost and snow of old times are following the example of the Cunard steamers, and moving over to your favored City. If New-York could only enjoy the distinction of having a private earthquake or two, I don't know but the "Trimountain City" would capitulate, and acknowledge the supremacy of your island town.

But even on such a day has the wisdom of the "forefathers" made it incumbent upon the Legislature of the Commonwealth to convene. It may seem a little strange that a day which, in most civilized countries, is devoted to the pleasures of the family circle and the endearments of home, should have been selected as the one on which to take so many heads of families and centres of happy domestic circles away from congenial enjoyment. But we must remember of what stern stuff the old Puritan and his descendants have been composed; and that something of the inflexible political doctrines of the older Grecian States, which made the public man literally the public servant, has been infused into the civil framework of their government.

At all events, the wisdom and political weight of the Commonwealth, under the name of the "Great and General Court," met here to-day, and in a body affirmed, before the Governor and Council, their purpose to serve the State Constitutionally and well; and no doubt they will. The organization of the House was easy enough, for it was settled in caucus last night, and HARVEY JEWELL, of Boston, was chosen Speaker by 151 out of 216 votes. Mr. JEWELL is a lawyer by profession, has been in the Legislature before, and is what is called here a "Liberal Republican;" that is, he is in favor of the repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor law. There was more difficulty in organizing the Senate. J. W. BOWERMAN, of Berkshire, had the lead in four ballotings, but on the fifth, GEORGE O. BRASTOW, of Middlesex, was elected President of the Senate for the year, by just the number of votes necessary for a choice. Mr. BRASTOW has served in the Senate before, is a trader by profession, and in politics is a "Liberal Republican." The latter feature elected him, for Mr. BOWERMAN is a "Prohibitionist."

The great issue in Massachusetts this Winter is the present Prohibitory Liquor law. It is unnecessary to state that the law, as it stands, cannot be enforced as a law should be. Much serious disturbance and bad feeling have been excited in various parts of the State by its attempted execution; but all efforts to carry it out effectually have proved to be worse than abortive. Since the late municipal election in this city the law has been practically a dead letter. Not a bar or drinking-saloon here but is openly selling liquor and doing a large business. The day for private drinking and creeping in at back doors has gone by, and the bibulous part of the community seem to glory in the liberty they have taken of walking boldly through front doors and asserting their natural right to call for "bourbon," gin, or rum, as their desire prompts them. I have seen more drunkenness in Boston of late than I have witnessed in any corresponding period in New-York.

In view of this condition of things it may be of interest to show how the Legislature stands on the liquor question. That body is made up of Liberal Republicans and Democrats who favor the repeal of the prohibitory statute and the enactment of a judicious license system; of Independent Republicans who just now commit themselves to neither side, and Prohibitory Republicans, who strenuously insist on putting down the entire system of selling and drinking liquor throughout the Commonwealth. The following table shows the comparative strength of each class:

HOUSE.

Liberal Republicans	112
Democrats	56
Independent Republicans	43
Prohibitory Republicans	29
Total	240

SENATE.

Liberal Republicans	17
Democrats	8
Independent Republicans	5
Prohibitory Republicans	10
Total	40

This table shows plainly what the fate of the prohibitory law will be. What restrictions will take its place cannot yet be foretold; but even Massachusetts has seen the futility of attempting to enforce her sumptuary laws, and it is to be hoped that she will endeavor to reconstruct her social fabric by measures which, if they are less radical, at least, show a wiser insight into the workings of human nature; and, if she cannot eradicate the evil at one fell swoop, that she will content herself with working the reformation of her people by gradual but sure progression. C.

CHICAGO.

Domestic and Foreign Trade—Meeting of Manufacturers—The Resolutions Adopted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Dec. 28, 1867.

The season of navigation, both on lake and canal has been one of much activity. A large business has been done at paying rates. The foreign trade of this port has been considerable, the duties collected amounting to $521,868.

The number of vessels in the domestic trade which have entered our port during the season is 12,114; crews, 106,056; tonnage, 2,544,416. Vessels in the foreign trade, 110; crews, 1,313; tonnage, 29,311. Tonnage registered in this district, 1,981,658. The principal articles of export during the year have been:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Barley	2,171,176	Rye	863,318
Corn	19,940,172	Wheat	8,490,181
Oats	9,745,207		
Total			41,210,244

Add to this 650,307 bbls. of flour and 39,000 bbls. meal, reduced, and we have 44,656,779 bushels as the grain exports for the season. Of the corn, about one-third was received by way of the canal. To supply us with fuel we have received by lake 390,438 tons of coal, and 124,757 cords of wood. The total value of our foreign exports is $4,438,076. Our imports in foreign vessels amount to $219,213. Our shipping business has been done mainly on the receipts of this season, as on the opening of navigation there was comparatively little in store—not near so much as has been left over this Fall, owing to the partial failure of crops last year.

The receipts of hogs up to this time have been 667,678 against 366,241 last year. There have been packed this year 661,089, against 230,271 last year.

This would indicate that the season is well neigh over. The receipts last week were 34,450 less than the week before, which points in the same direction. The receipts of beeves were also light, being only 795 against 4,774 last week. It is probable, however, that the holidays have something to do with this.

MANUFACTURERS' MEETING.

There was a mass meeting of the manufacturers of this city last evening to respond to the action of the Cleveland Convention. The principal speakers on the occasion were the "manufacturers" of public opinion, lawyers and professional politicians, and the presiding officer was a wholesale merchant and politician. Alderman RUSSELL, however, who is a real manufacturer, submitted a report from the delegation to Cleveland, insisting upon the repeal of the entire tax upon manufactures. He remarked that they could not help noticing the humiliating position of the Government in regard to the collection of the whisky tax. They could not understand why the tax on that article should be lessened. But they were in favor of the removal of the tax on cotton. The Cleveland Convention was opposed to the rapid contraction of the currency, and to attempt paying the principal of the national debt at present. He was for putting off the payment until population and wealth had doubled, but for promptly meeting the interest according to terms. It was the duty and policy of manufacturers to pour in petitions and letters upon Congress, and let their representatives know that they are in earnest.

The best and most practical speech of the evening, however, was made by G. W. ALLEN, of Milwaukee, a man of business and production. He strongly urged a reduction of the extravagant expenditures of the Government as the most effectual way of reducing taxation. This was the first step to be taken, and it would prove the most effectual one yet devised. Mr. JUDD, our Representative, also spoke briefly. He believed Congress would do all in their power to relieve the manufacturers of the heavy burden which now depressed their business. He was for beginning at the head of the Treasury Department, and taking away the extraordinary powers which had been vested in him. He would not allow him to accumulate millions for the benefit of Wall-street. The whole moneyed interest of the country was now at his beck; he could increase or diminish the value of every man's property. He hoped Congress would take from the Secretary this dangerous power. Alluding to Mr. SEWARD's purchases, he said officials spent money without law, and then asked Congress for appropriations to meet the bills. There should be no more speculations in real estate. No Secretary of State should be permitted to make treaties of purchase privately and unknown to the public. S. S. HAYES, late of the Revenue Commission, was the next speaker. Being a Democrat, he, of course, laid the blame on Congress. Resolutions were passed calling for the taxation of luxuries and for the honest and faithful collection of the whisky tax, and for making frauds upon the internal revenue a felony, and including all connivance of Government officials in such frauds in the punishment.

THAT DIVORCE CASE.

The divorce case, of which I wrote in my last, still drags its slow and slimy length along; but we may hope it is approaching completion, as its prurient and disgusting details, as published in the daily papers, are sickening. But no sooner will this be off the docket than will come another—the Quimby case—still more revolting in its details.

The weather continues bright and beautiful. Christmas and the day preceding were more like May than December.

Money is close, owing in part to the fact that the banks are preparing for the quarterly statement. But, generally, it is rather "hard" times for collections.

Business is fair for the season, and the holiday trade has been immense—much larger than in former years.

The Anti-Slavery Movement and the Society of Friends—Letter from John G. Whittier.

The following letter was addressed by JOHN G. WHITTIER to the editors of the New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury*:

I have read with interest in the *Mercury* of 24th ult., a well-written and discriminating notice of the late THOMAS A. GREENE, over the signature of "D. R." My own acquaintance with that gentleman commenced thirty years ago, in the Massachusetts Legislature, of which body he was an active and influential member. I think no one there was more generally respected, or was listened to with more attention. Whatever his theological views may have been—and I was never curious to inquire into them—the Christian ethics of the Sermon on the Mount have rarely had a more consistent and devoted advocate than himself. He was a born gentleman, and in addition had a high degree of culture and true refinement. In dress, language and deportment he was regarded by his fellow-members as a model Quaker; they knew nothing of the "paper pellet" of his disownment, and if they had they would doubtless have dismissed it by saying: "So much the worse for the Society." In fact, I have found that the interest of the best people of the different sects in Quakerism was mainly confined to its realization of practical Christianity, and I have noticed an ill-suppressed impatience and disgust when they found us trying to win their favor by professing extreme orthodoxy and hunting heresy.

By my object in referring to the article in the paper was mainly to correct a statement regarding myself, viz.: That in consequence of the opposition of the Society of Friends to the Anti-Slavery movement, I did not for years attend their meetings. This is not true. From my youth up, whenever my health permitted, I have been a constant attendant of our meetings for religious worship. *This* is true, however, that after our meeting-houses were denied by the Yearly Meeting, for Anti-Slavery purposes, I did not feel it in my way, for some years, to attend the Annual Meeting at Newport. From a feeling of duty I protested against that decision when it was made; but was given to understand pretty distinctly that there was no "weight" in my words. It was a hard day for reformers; some stifled their convictions; others, not adding patience to their faith, allowed themselves to be worried out of the Society. Abolitionists holding office were very generally "dropped out," and the Ark of the Church staggered on with no profane Anti-Slavery hands upon it. For myself, having no taste for controversy which must necessarily become personal, I left the Society to its course, and took mine, feeling quite sure that the work would go on, whether Friends went with it or not. I never despaired of a great change in the views of the Society, but I knew that I could do little to promote it; the pleas of youth and enthusiasm were not likely to be heeded by my elders, who, in common with the great majority of all sects, failed to comprehend the breadth and scope of a great Providential movement—God's controversy with oppression. How many of those dear, old friends, so active on that occasion, have since fallen asleep in the Lord, trusting in His mercy alone, and not in their Church politics! Others, still living in honored age, have, in patient and steady labor for the slave, made beautiful atonement for the error of that day of darkness. I, too, mercifully spared to see the last fetter fall—have learned many lessons of distrust of myself, and charity for others. In the great moral miracle of our age I find no place for self-exaltation. It is not of man but of God. With a feeling of awful reverence and gratitude I recognize the fact that He has permitted me to be in some degree instrumental in a work of which I was not worthy; and, that the folly and inexperience, as well as the wrath of man, have been made to praise Him.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

AMESBURY, 30th, 12mo. 1867.

Reunion of the Williams Association of Boston—Letter from Mr. Bryant.

From the Boston Transcript, Jan. 2.

The first annual supper of the Williams College Association took place last evening, and some fifty literary gentlemen, college graduates and guests, spent a couple of hours in a very pleasant manner. Hon. Emory Washburn was at the head of the table; upon his right Rev. Dr. Hopkins, President of Williams College, and upon his left Rev. Dr. Peabody, late President of Harvard College. Among other gentlemen present were the venerable Richard H. Dana, Judge Chapman, Judge Wells, Hon. Oliver Warner, Secretary of State, Hon. Homer Bartlett, William Everett, Esq., Hon. Joseph White, Secretary of the Board of Education, and Prof. Perry, of Williams College. Mr. Washburn made a very happy opening address. Mr. Burnham, of Cambridge, recited a poem in which Latin, Greek and English were felicitously combined. Addresses were subsequently made by Rev. Dr. Peabody, Charles Stoddard, Esq., Hon. Oliver Warner, Prof. A. L. Perry, Judge Wells, W. R. Dimmock, William Everett and C. H. Hill, Esq. Letters were read from Prof. Albert Hopkins, Prof. John Bascom, R. H. Dana, Jr., and W. C. Bryant. Mr. Bryant's letter was follows:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 27, 1867.

DEAR SIR: You ask me for a few lines of verse to be read at your annual festival of the alumni of Williams College. I am ever ill at occasional verses. Such as it is, my vein is not of that sort. I find it difficult to satisfy myself.

Besides, it is the December of Life with me. I try to keep a few flowers in pots—mere remembrancers of a more genial season, which is now with the things of the past. If I can have a carnation or two for Christmas I think myself fortunate. You write as if I had nothing to do in fulfilling your request but to go out and gather, under the hedges and by the brooks, a buoquet of flowers that spring spontaneously, and throw them upon your table. If I were to try, what would you say if it proved to be only a little bundle of dead stalks and withered leaves, which my dim sight had mistaken for fresh green sprays and blossoms?

So I must excuse myself as well as I can, and content myself with wishing a very pleasant evening to the foster children of old Williams who meet on New-Year's Day, and all manner of prosperity and honor to the excellent institution in which they were nurtured. I am, Sir, very truly yours,

W. C. BRYANT.

Hon. EMORY WASHBURN.

Jewish Marriages.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If not trespassing too much on your valuable space, will you allow me to say a few words in reply to the editor of the *Messenger*, and also to publish the following official communication from the Portuguese Beth-Din in Jerusalem; a similar decision being also given by the Portuguese chief Rabbi of England.

Omitting any defence of myself from the charges of "impertinence" and "mischievousness," I would, with due courtesy, remind the editor that his view and mine may possibly differ as to what may be considered "scurrilous comments." If he will refer to the *Jewish Messenger* of Nov. 15, he will read in what purports to be an answer to an "Inquirer," first, a regret that "the parties did not wait to be married until permission was accorded by the proper spiritual authority." This I do not quote as "scurrilous," though some have viewed it—if he will pardon my use of his own language—as slightly "impertinent."

The editor then asks, "Was it money that prompted them," (the Rabbis who officiated at the ceremony,) thus implying bribery on the one side and sacrilegious cupidity on the other; and he further alludes to "men living in our midst who would jeopard their souls' welfare for dross," calling them "small traders in religious matters," "men who make the law a hatchet to hew therewith." All this may not appear scurrilous in the judgment of the editor, but he must permit me so to characterize it.

To return to the letter of Dec. 30, he asserts in one place that "there is no controversy even upon the subject, except in the imagination of M. S." and in another, admits that "the question was referred to many Jewish ministers and learned gentlemen in various parts of the country, and that the *Beth Hamedrash* took strong ground against the lawfulness of the marriage." Surely the editor knew that Rabbi ARTOM, of London, had allowed it—that the Portuguese Jews always permitted it—that it has been for "hundreds of years" a positive controversy even outside of "my imagination."

In all sincerity, I regret for their own reputation's sake, that so many Jewish ministers and other learned gentlemen in various parts of the country should have doubted for one moment, not only the lawfulness, but the obligation of such marriages.

I trust the editor of the *Messenger* will excuse my advising him in a kindly way that in all controversies to "argue with soft words and hard arguments." Opprobrious epithets and unjust accusations weaken a cause ever so ably supported, but when employed as weapons against facts unassailable and unrefuted they only betray the weakness of the side espoused, and, however well intended, they sully as well as degrade the best motives. With these few observations, I hope to end all that it will be necessary for me to say in this matter. M. S.

TRANSLATION.

To the Haham Rabbi Yedidya Abulafia, &c.:

SIR: In reply to the question you have submitted to our consideration as to whether we would sanction the marriage of a childless lady marrying her deceased husband's brother in the event of their coming to this city for that purpose? we have much pleasure in stating that we should only be too glad to assist in the performance of one of the affirmative precepts of the Holy Law.

We, as Portuguese, do not hold with the "Cherim" or prohibition pronounced by the eminent Rabenu GERSHON, as some of the German congregations or their followers do, and on all occasions similar to this we follow the opinions and laws of our eminent authors, who are in favor of such marriages taking place.

With profound respect, we are faithfully,

(Signed) MOSES PARDO.
JACOB SAUL ELYASHON,
JOSEPH UZIEL.
Beth-Din of Jerusalem.

Rabbi ABULAFIA himself indorses the foregoing document.

New-Year's Calls Upon the Poor New-Year's Evening—Five Points House of Industry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have had such repeated demonstrations of the sympathy of your readers with the poor, I venture to send you a few notes of calls made this morning upon families whose destitution had been brought to our notice. On Mulberry, near Canal-street, in a wretched rear building, I found two families at 10 o'clock still in bed, because they had no food or fuel, and could keep comparatively warm while in bed. Each family had two children, and were in beds on the floor in a room about six by twelve feet, the space between the two beds being not more than two feet. The father of one of these families is entirely blind. Lower down on Mulberry-street, on the top floor of a broken, rickety rear building, the window at the head of the stairs and the scuttle-cover gone, the rain was pouring in at both. In this very uncomfortable place I found a consumptive soldier about 40 years of age. He was in both battles at Bull Run, and in the army during the whole war. He has a wife and several young children; is temperate and intelligent; has suffered from hunger and cold. Supplied them with food and bedding. He said he could read some when bolstered up, and would like to have some thing to read. We inquired whether he liked history or biography best. His answer was "I would like to have a Bible, and then any other good book." We furnished bedding and food. On the lower part of Oliver-street, in the upper story of an old wooden building, I found a clean, temperate tidy family in real want though uncomplaining. The father 77 years old has long been confined to the house, from a crippled knee, which is a source of great suffering to him. His wife is evidently industrious and frugal. They have three children, and all the present income of the family is $10 a month, the earnings of the son, 14 years old, who works for it in a bowling saloon. One of the grandmothers, 90 years old, is also a member of the family. On Water-street I called on a family of eight persons. The mother was disabled by severe injuries occasioned by a fall. The father and eldest son had been engaged as porter and shipping clerk in one of our large dry goods establishments, but were discharged several months since, owing to the stagnation of business, and have not been able to procure other employment. They had suffered for the want of food, fuel and clothing. The father had once been engaged in manufacturing coarse clothing, but did not succeed in it. They had pawned many articles, indeed about all that they had that they could pawn. He showed me twenty-five pawntickets; among them were tickets for two sewing-machines, at $18 each; ring, $4; chain and ring, $4 50; ring, $2 50; five coats for $9 04. Then there were pantaloons, shawls, skirts, boots, shoes and other similar articles. We furnished the family with some food and a small sum of money. There is much suffering among families where fathers are out of work, but still there is nothing like the amount we would look for in such a time of business depression. We are having continued evidence of the great number of imposters, and if every citizen would steadily refuse to give until first investigating cases, they would greatly serve the cause of true charity. Those who have not time to make investigations, may refer all applicants to us. We will furnish tickets to those who may wish them for this purpose.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent,
No. 155 Worth-street.

MODERN GLADIATORS.

New School of Morals at a Houston-street Church—Sparring Exhibition Extraordinary.

A few days since we were honored by receiving an invitation to a "Grand Reception Entertainment" to be held at the New-York Casino, situated in that delightful neighborhood where meets and flows the slime of Houston and of Mott streets. The card of invitation, done in appropriate black and claret, set forth that the proposed entertainment was in honor of EDWARD O'BALDWIN, the Irish Giant, and of the lesser weight, JACK HICKS, and that it would be held on Friday night. That there might be no doubt about the first-class character of the thing, the ticket further informed the invited that it admitted the bearer to a reserved seat, and that the price to ordinary mortals for this privilege was $2; which, we may say *en passant*, is no more than is charged for the Dickens' readings. To see an Irish giant in these degenerate days, not to speak of the additional temptation of a peep at a gentleman with the euphonious name JACK HICKS, might be considered temptation enough to wile a votary of science even further up town than Houston-street. If further inducements were wanted, however, it was not missing, for accompanying the card was a handbill, the reading of which could not fail to fix his determination. On the top of it his patriotism was appealed to by a wood-cut of a rampant eagle perched upon a bunch of couchant lightning, and surrounded by a starry galaxy, while behind him lay, as if for his protection, the national and other banners, while from his left leg waved a mysterious scroll as innocent of inscription as a shirt collar, which, by the by, in gracefulness of line it very much resembled. Like the card, the announcement underneath the emblematic bird was that NED O'BALDWIN, the before-named Irish giant, and the aforesaid HICKS, were to have a grand reception entertainment. The "bill of the play," going into more detail than the tickets, informed the delighted reader that the "giant" had been twice matched to fight JEM MACE for the championship, and that "Jack" was ex-champion of the British light weights. The desire to see such celebrities, with the shadow of a hope, by some unforseen good luck, of obtaining a lock of their hair, would have crowded out of bearing any scruples suggested by the questionable character of the neighborhood, or a recollection of the antecedents of the Casino. But this was not all; underneath this came the programme of the delights *in prospectu*. The evening was to be "replete with novelties," including a "gladitorial tournament," introducing all the celebrated athletes of the pugilistic arena, while "the Olio was to consist of vocal and instrumental gems." The great "artistic combination," we were told, would embrace the owners of the classic names, familiar as household words: Rocky Moore, Abe Hincken, Mike Coburn, George Cheer, Billy Kelly, Jim Dunn, Dooney Harris, Dick Hollywood, Harry Hickin, Towny Edwards. WALTER BROWN (in large letters) was to perform his celebrated Indian club act, and the programme was to conclude with a grand passage at arms between those masterly exponents of the art, NED O'BALDWIN and JOE COBURN and JACK HICKS and BARNEY AARON. The Committee of Arrangements meekly stated in a foot note, that this was decidedly the greatest bill of the season, that no such affair of the kind had ever before been submitted for public approbation, and that they ventured to hope that the people would gather in their numerical strength, thus proving their appreciation of the past career of the beneficiaries.

The Casino, in which the exhibition took place, was not long ago a church, but the vice of the neighborhood drove the congregation up town, and the building passed into the hands of speculators. An hour before the opening of the doors the street was blockaded by a crowd of well-dressed roughs, anxious for good seats. When the exhibition commenced from twelve to fourteen hundred men and boys were present. A platform some twelve feet square, and raised from the floor about breast high, stood in the centre of the floor, and around this had gathered the spectators, hustling each other for standing room. The reserved-seat ticket procured for its possessor the privilege of standing in the gallery, with the elbows of two excitable neighbors making familiar acquaintance with his ribs, and the further privilege of keeping his watch and money as long as he kept his hands in his pockets.

The tournament opened with an address from the platform, from an old gentleman in an overcoat and woolen comforter, who, at the conclusion, introduced the first two champions. As these, however, were only lesser lights, there was not much feeling displayed at their appearance. They were English light weights, as nearly all the combatants were, imported by enterprising philanthropists for the special service of rising rowdyism in New-York. They advanced to each other smiling, shook hands in the customary fashion, hitched up their pantaloons, squared, ducked, and went on to pummel each other with the gloves in the true scientific style, until they became sufficiently disgusting in appearance to gratify the crowd, when they were drawn off. A lean individual next appeared in tights, *a la corsaire*, a much embroidered shirt, a pink neck-tie and clogs. He made the usual introductory scrape, walked round and then shook himself, his legs especially, in tune to a gem contributed from the "Olio," through the instrumentality of an ill-used violin and a pugilistic pianoforte accompaniment.

This thing was not well received; there wasn't blood enough in it. The dancer went off with his legs, and was replaced by the customary Irishman in breeches, old hat and stick, who sang just the kind of a song to suit his audience and do credit to his country, and passed off with great *eclat*. Following this intellectual *morceau*, a number of fights were fought, by two combatants at a time of course, in which there was some blood drawn, ugly faces beaten into uglier, amid considerable hard swearing by the audience. The participants in these fights were, with few exceptions, and in the full sense of the term, ugly customers. They carried their trade mark on their faces, all of them. Pair succeeded pair for an hour and a half, and the appetite of the crowd only grew by what it fed on. Its delight was in proportion to the amount of execution done. The uglier the faces of the "gladiators" grew by mutual exchanges of blows the longer and the louder the applause, and the more complicated the oaths of the shouters. The atmosphere of the place was villainous and hot, thick with the foul breath of fouler men and tobacco smoke. The performance closed before 10 o'clock, with the promised contest between the Irish Giant and JIM DUNN, of Brooklyn, in which there was more skill exhibited and less abuse. The giant played with his antagonist, showing what he could do if he would, and let him off with his face flattened out a trifle. This was the promised "passage at arms," and with it the exhibition closed, and the crowd crushed its way out through the old church doors. Outside the outpourings of the vile neighborhood, men and boys, unable to pay the dollar entrance fee, stood to see the champions as they passed out, especially the "Giant" BALDWIN. Some ten or twelve policemen, inside and out, were present to preserve the peace. This ended a scene disgusting and disgraceful in its nature, and pernicious in its teachings; and while such exhibitions are countenanced by our Police, and imported rowdies and home-fed roughs protected in this way, there need be no surprise at the frequency of murders in our midst.

The Alleged Homicide in Jersey City.

The inquest on the body of MORRIS O'CONNELL, who died on New Year's Day, as is alleged, from injuries received at the hands of FRANCIS MECKLIN, keeper of a drinking place, corner of Morgan and Warren streets, was commenced before Coroner WARREN last evening at the Recorder's office. ALBERT S. CLOKE appeared for the District-Attorney, and J. DIXON, Jr., for the prisoner.

John Kerns testified that he saw O'Connell on Saturday night a week ago at Frank Mecklin's house in Morgan-street; he went in alone at half-past ten or eleven o'clock, and found Mecklin, O'Connell and another young man there; the witness and the two first-named sat down and played several games of cards for drinks; O'Connell called for drinks for the three, which were taken; Mecklin demanded pay for them, which was refused by O'Connell; they had some words, when Mecklin came out from behind the counter and struck O'Connell on the mouth, knocking him flat upon the floor; Mecklin then went up and kicked O'Connell in the groin; then stooped down and struck him a couple of blows in the face with his fist, after which he dragged O'Connell out into the hall-way and left him there; when Mecklin came in again, he told witness he had better go home, and as he went out he saw O'Connell still lying in the hall; he did not move after being kicked.

Patrick Carroll, aged about 17 years, testified that he was asleep in Mecklin's on the night of the occurrence, and when he woke up he saw Mecklin dragging O'Connell into the entry; went out and shook him; he came to about ten minutes after; asked him if he was going home, and he said "What;" he got up and came out, when he fell down on the platform, but witness thought he did not hurt himself; witness and O'Connell walked as far as Green-street, when witness went to his boarding-house; O'Connell came to the boarding-house the next morning; he had a cut on his lip, one on the top of his head, a black eye, and a black spot behind his ear; the deceased remained in the house all the next day (Sunday); on Monday morning he left the house, and that evening was brought home between nine and ten o'clock by four men; he was brought from Durgan's, where witness saw him lying on the floor; he did not speak, and was helpless; thought he was intoxicated; witness never heard him speak sensibly after that Monday night.

At the conclusion of the evidence of this witness, at half-past ten o'clock, the investigation was adjourned. Some twenty witnesses in all are to be examined.

NEW-JERSEY.

CHARGED WITH AN UNNATURAL CRIME.—A wealthy citizen named DAVID A. HOPKINS, aged about 40 years, who resides at No. 269 South Seventh-street, Jersey City, was arrested at 6:30 o'clock last evening by Detective MCWILLIAMS, charged with incest by his daughter, aged 14 years. It is alleged that this practice has been carried on since December, 1866, the father using threats to accomplish his purpose and to prevent exposure. On Thursday evening HOPKINS took his daughter to a room in the upper part of the house, and while there, as is alleged, threatened to shoot both her and himself. Yesterday the young girl revealed what had occurred to her mother, who at once sent for Recorder MARTINDALE, who issued a warrant, upon which he was arrested by the officers when about to enter his house last evening. He denied the charge, and said that on Thursday evening he took his daughter into an upper room for the purpose of praying with her. HOPKINS, who has been employed by the New-York and Erie Railway Company for some years, is the inventor of several railroad improvements, and has an income of about $8,000 a year. He was committed to the City Prison to await examination.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO MR. SIMONSON.—The inquest in the case of JOHN W. SIMONSON, who was killed on Monday evening last by the collision of two cars in Market-street, Newark, was concluded Thursday night. The jury, after being out about an hour, returned the following verdict: "That JOHN W. SIMONSON came to his death on the 30th day of December, 1867, at the City of Newark, from wounds and injuries received by being crushed between two cars, Nos. 19 and 25, on the Orange and Newark Horse Railroad, said cars having collided; that the said deceased, at the time of said collision, was on or about getting on the front platform of car No. 25; and the jurors further say that LEWIS J. PHILLIPS, conductor of car No. 25, by his carelessness and negligence in not attendidg to the duties of his station, then and thereby causing said collision, is highly censurable; and the jurors further say that the driver of said car No. 25, ALEXANDER MARTIN, is also censurable for acts of carelessness."

A BOY CHARGED WITH ARSON.—A colored boy, about 13 years of age, named HENRY JOHNSON, was arrested Thursday night, charged with attempting to set fire to the house of his employer, J. C. PEDDIE, No. 30½ Clinton-street, Newark. During the day the boy had been chastised for committing petty larceny, and in the evening, when given a light to go to bed, he proceeded to an upper story and placed the light under a clothes-basket, which took fire and communicated with a bed. The fire was discovered and extinguished with difficulty, and the boy was immediately taken into custody. On a previous occasion the accused attempted to set fire to the premises by turning the gas-burner against the jam of the window.

ELIZABETH CITY COUNCIL.—The Elizabeth Board of Councilmen have organized for the present year by the election of the following officers: President, James T. Wiley; City Clerk, Jacob Seifle; Treasurer, A. S. Woodruff; City Attorney, Joseph Alwood; Street Commissioner, Luke H. Higgins; Deputy Street Commissioner, Edward McGrath; Assistant Street Commissioner, Owen Farley; City Surveyor, Ernest L. Meyer; Chief of Police, John Keron; Captain, Patrick McGuire; Lieutenant, Walter Furman.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.—WM. PARK, of Elizabeth, was inveigled into a drinking-saloon at the corner of River and Adams streets, Newark, on Thursday night, where he alleges that the proprietor, PHILIP MCGIBNEY, and JAMES FARLEY robbed him of a pocket-book containing $11. The accused were arrested and held to bail for trial.

THE NEWARK SHOOTING AFFRAY.—It is stated that Ex-Alderman O'CONNER, who was shot while returning home in Newark on New-Year's night, will lose the sight of his right eye. ANDREW NECHT, who is charged with having fired the pistol from the opposite side of the street, was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $900.

FIRE NEAR MORRISTOWN.—The dwelling-house of J. L. CANFIELD, on Morris Plains, above Morristown, was destroyed by fire Monday night. Most of the furniture was saved. Loss about $20,000; partially insured.

NEWARK MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in Newark for the year 1867 was 2,124; being a decrease of 158 from the previous year. Of these 412 were men, 686 boys, 432 women and 584 girls.

FOREIGN LETTERS.—The following foreign letters were sent away from and received at the New-York Post-office during the week ending Dec. 31, 1867: Sent.—British, 32,741; German, 40,020; French, 16,918; Belgium, 421; total, 90,100. Received.—British, 36,685; German, 26,292; French, 13,242; Belgium, 499; total, 76,718. Grand total, 166,818.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 3—11:15 A. M.

Consols for money, 91⅞@91⅞, and for the account, 91⅞@92.

United States Five-twenty bonds.....72¾@72⅞
Illinois Centrals.....88⅞
Erie Shares.....48⅜

FRANKFORT, Friday, Jan. 3—11:15 A. M.

United States Five-twenties, for the issue of 1862, 76⅜@76⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 3—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market opens active and buoyant, and prices have advanced ⅛d. ₩ lb. The sales to-day, it is estimated, will reach 20,000 bales.

Middling Uplands.....7⅝d.
Middling Orleans.....7⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 46s. 9d. for mixed Western; Wheat, 16s. for white California, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Milwaukee red; Barley, 5s. 3d. for American; Oats, 3s. 8d. for American; Peas, 47s. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. for Winter-cured extra prime Mess; Pork, 75s. for new prime Eastern Mess; Lard, 49s. 9d. for fine American; Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine; Bacon, 46s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Resin, 6s. for Common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine Pale. Tallow, 43s. 9d. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. Petroleum, spirits 2s. ₩ gallon, and refined 1s. 3½d. Cloverseed, 46s. for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 3—11:15 A. M.

Whale Oil, £38 ₩ 250 gallons. Sperm Oil, £110 ₩ ton. Linseed Oil, £37 ₩ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 3—1:20 P. M.

Consols for money and the account.....92
United States Five-twenty Bonds.....72⅝@72⅞
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....88⅞
Erie Railway Shares.....48⅝

FRANKFORT, Friday, Jan. 3—1:20 P. M.

United States Five-twenties, for the issue of 1862, 76¼@76⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 3—1:20 P. M.

Cotton is active, firmer and advancing; sales to-day, 20,000 bales. The quotations now are as follows:

Middling Uplands.....7⅝d.
Middling Orleans.....7⅞d.

Breadstuffs are active and advancing. Corn, 46s. 9d. for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. 3d. for White California, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee red. Barley, 5s. 3d. for American. Oats, 3s. 8d. for American, Peas, 47s. 6d.

PROVISIONS.—Pork declined to 74s. for new prime Eastern Mess. Beef, Lard, Cheese and Bacon without change.

In the Produce market no changes have taken place.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 3—1:20 P. M.

The prices of all articles in our markets remain as quoted in the 11:15 A. M. dispatch.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 3—Evening.

Consols closed at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛@92¼ for account.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenties.....72⅝@72⅞
Illinois Central Railway shares.....88⅞
Erie Railway shares.....48⅝

FRANKFORT, Friday, Jan. 3—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 3—Evening.

COTTON—The market owing to the continued activity of business to-day, and the favorable reports received from Manchester, closed still firmer, having advanced ⅛d. since the 1:20 P. M. report, which makes a total advance of ¼d. ₩ lb. on all descriptions of American Cotton during the day. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands in port.....7¾d.
Middling Uplands to arrive.....7¾d.
Middling Orleans.....7⅞d.

The sales of the day foot up fully 20,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester to-day are favorable. The market for goods and yarns is buoyant and prices are advancing.

The Breadstuff, Provision and Produce markets close unchanged from the last quotations in the 1:20 P. M. dispatch.

ANTWERP, Friday, Jan. 3—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The market closes dull and nominal.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 3.

Exchange—On London, 12½@12¾ ₩ cent. premium; on New-York, currency, 24½ ₩ cent. discount long sight, and 22½ short sight, Gold, ½@1½ ₩ cent. premium; on Paris par.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 3.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled at $2 02@$2 03 for No. 1, and $1 96½@$1 97 for No. 2. CORN active and advanced 1c@2c.; sales 85½c.@88c. RYE quiet and advanced 1c.; sales at $1 54@$1 56. OATS active and advanced 1c.@2c.; sales at 57½c. BARLEY steady and quiet $1 75@$1 76 for No. 2, in store. PROVISIONS unsettled. MESS PORK at $21. LARD, 11½c.@12c. SWEET PICKLED HAMS steady at 12c. GREEN HAMS steady at 11c. from the block. ENGLISH MEATS inactive and nominal. DRESSED HOGS irregular at $7 25@$8 25, dividing on two hundred. LIVE HOGS active, ranging from $5 30@$7 35. BEEF CATTLE steady at $7 25@$7 40 for choice shipping. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 9,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,400 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 3.

COTTON excited and advanced; the offerings were light; sales to-day 5,600 bales; receipts 8,307 bales; exports 4,600 bales; Middling, 15⅛c.@15⅜c.; sales of the week 31,611 bales; receipts 25,235 bales; exports—coastwise, 1,775 bales; foreign, 24,706 bales; stock 112,335 bales. SUGAR very firm, but quotations are unchanged. MOLASSES active but unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $9 25; Choice, $14 25@$15. CORN in fair demand at 95c.@$1. OATS dull and lower at 73c.@75c. PORK dull and nominal; New Mess, $21 50; Old, $22. BACON—Shoulders retailing at 9½c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 14c.@14½c. LARD lower; Tierce, 13½c.; Keg, 13¾c. Sterling Exchange nominally 143@147; New-York Sight Exchange ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. discount; Gold 133.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 3.

TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON better at 13c.@13½c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm; the demand was small; Winter Red, $2 40@$2 60. CORN dull and drooping at 68c.@72c. BARLEY firm at $2 11, in bulk. RYE declining; sales at $1 50@$1 70. PROVISIONS dull and only a retail business. MESS PORK, $20 50@$21; Dry Salt Shoulders, 8½c. Clear Sides, 11½c. BACON—Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. SUGARED HAMS, 16c.@17c. LARD, 12½c. for choice tierce. LIVE HOGS—The receipts exceed the demand; sales at 6½c. for good average. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 1,300 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,200 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 3.

COTTON active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 16c. FLOUR active, and for jobbing lots prices firmer. WHEAT firm; Red Southern, $2 75@$2 85, and prime to choice, $3. CORN steady; White and Yellow, $1 19@$1 21. OATS, 72c.@74c. RYE quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and without alteration in prices. BULK SHOULDERS. 9c. The receipts of Cotton by steamers and vessels for the past year have been 41,158 bales, and by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as follows: For Baltimore, 2,777 bales; for Philadelphia, 4,327 bales; for New-York, 6,052 bales, and for Boston, 5,111 bales. Total, 59,425 bales.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 3.

FLOUR firm; sales 200 bbls. City-ground Spring at $10 25; 25 bbls. do. white at $15; and 240 bbls. Western Bakers' at $10 40@$10 75@$11. WHEAT—Spring entirely nominal; sales 1,500 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 65. CORN opened lower and closed higher; sales early fine car lots, new, at $1 12@$1 12½ on the track; 10,000 do. on private terms; and late 6,000 bushels Old Western at $1 15 on the elevator. OATS inactive and unchanged. RYE held at $1 60, with no demand. BARLEY is steady; sales 3,000 bushels Canada at $1 65 in store. MESS PORK dull; held at $22 50. LARD dull at 13½c. DRESSED HOGS nominal at 8½c.@9c. HIGHWINES nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 3.

COTTON advanced; Middling Uplands, 16c.; Middling Orleans, 17c. PETROLEUM dull; crude, 14½c.; refined, in bond, 21c.@21½c. for standard white. FLOUR in improved demand; sales 2,000 bbls. Western extra family, $9 75@$11; extra family State and Ohio, $10 50@$17. WHEAT in small supply at $2 45@$2 50 for red. RYE steady at $1 65. CORN firmer; old yellow $1 38, and new $1 14; new white $1 15; old mixed Western $1 26@$1 30. COFFEE steady; sales 400 bags Rio at 16¾c.@17c. gold. SUGAR, MOLASSES and PROVISIONS unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 3.

FLOUR firm and advanced 25c.; Family, $11 25. WHEAT in demand at $2 50 for No. 1 Red, held at an advance of 5c. at the close. CORN and OATS unchanged. RYE firmer; buyers offer $1 65. BARLEY firm at $1 65@$1 75. COTTON active and higher; Middling, 15c. TOBACCO unchanged. WHISKY unchanged; held at 28c. DRESSED HOGS dull at $7 50@$8 25 receipts, 1,300 head. MESS PORK unchanged. LARD firm at 12½c. BULK MEATS held at 8c.@10c. BACON unchanged. CATTLE unchanged and in light supply. Gold, 133¼ buying. Exchange firm. Money easy.

OSWEGO, Friday, Jan. 3.

FLOUR is in better demand and the market is steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for red Winter; $13 for white; $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet. CORN is selling in car lots at $1 26@$1 27 for No. 1. OATS 83c.@85c. for Western. Other Grains nominal. CORN MEAL $2 90 ₩ 100 lbs. MILL-FEED scarce. SHORTS $35. SHIPSTUFFS $40 and MIDDLINGS $45 ₩ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; New-York, $1, and to Albany, 67c.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Jan. 3.

FLOUR quiet; City Double Extras, $9 50@$10 25; Country do., $9 12½@$9 50. WHEAT less active at $2 03 for No. 1, and $1 93½ for No. 2. OATS firmer at 58c. for No. 2. CORN firm at 86c. for new shelled. Dressed HOGS dull at $7 40@$8 40. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 31,000 Bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn, 3,200 dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 3.

TOBACCO—Sales 57 hhds. COTTON 13½c.@14c. Superfine FLOUR, $7 75; Fancy $12 60. WHEAT $2 35@$2 40. CORN—Shelled, in bulk, 68c.@70c.; on the ear, 73c.@75c. OATS, 65c.@68c. BACON—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. MESS PORK, $21 50@$22. LARD, 12¾c. WHISKY, in bond, 27½c.@29c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 3.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¼; Reading Railroad, 46; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52⅝. Gold, 133⅜.

[Advertisement.]

There is good authority for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of Consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the EXPECTORANT of Dr. JAYNE, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation, and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on Pulmonary Complaints, and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with Lung Diseases, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

STORE SHADES.—PLAIN GILT OR LETTERED SKYLIGHT SHADES.
SHELF CURTAINS,
KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BEST PRESENT OF THE SEASON FOR YOUR COUNTRY FRIENDS.

Go to J. SILVA's, corner of Chatham and Chambers sts., and get a keg of oysters, selected by him with his usual care expressly for holiday presents.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Since the introduction of E. HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 201 Broadway, we have felt a degree of security such as we have never felt before. It is, in my opinion, far better than watch dogs, bolts or locks.

JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]

The most social and gratifying of calls on New-Year's were when KENT'S East India Coffee graced the board. Sold by all grocers. Depot, No. 239 Washington-st.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

The mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *City of London*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 N. R., to 1:15 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—Geo. F. Barnes, R. Winchester, Mrs. J. F. Winchester, Miss Sarah Winchester and servant, A. A. Reid, E. J. Miller, E. P. Judd, H. L. Richards, J. W. Pennken, E. L. Sears, D. Reed, Mrs. E. E. Allen, Mrs. Camp, J. McLane, wife and child, T. Caffy, W. O'Keefe, James Ward, H. Wilson, S. Schneider.

JAN. 3—*In steamship Sidon, from Liverpool*—Miss E. Griffin, Arthur Payne, George Payne, Thomas Payne, J. H. Perrion, Geo. H. Dows, Mrs. Geo. H. Dows, Miss J. Doolittle.

In brig Excelsior, from Bermuda—Capt. C. Louis and family, late of ship Panama.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 25	Sun sets	4 46	Moon sets	1 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 54	Gov. Island	2 43	Hell Gate	4 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Prometheus, Harris, Baltimore, Wheeler & Linnard; Arago, Merry, Aspinwall, North American Steamship Co.

Ships Western Chief, (Br.,) Gilmore, Buenos Ayres, R. P. Buck & Co.; Lorenzo, Follinsbee, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Bark Magdalene, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Brig Elbe, (Ital.,) Bartolemeo, Genoa, Wm. Salem & Co.

Schooners Willie Moore, Hilton, Providence, Jed Frye & Co.; J. W. Allen, Doane, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Emma, (Br.,) Webber, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Arrived.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Experienced very heavy N. E. gales south of Hatteras, and was obliged to heave to for 30 hours. Jan. 2, 9 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Champion, hence for Charleston; same day, 4 P. M., passed steamship Marmion, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Dec. 11, via Moville 19th, with mdse. and 122 passengers to Francis McDonald & Co. Has had heavy weather and strong westerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 23, lat. 52 5, lon. 36 56, spoke steamship United Kingdom, hence for Glasgow. 29th, lat. 43, lon. 56 23, passed steamship Union, hence for Bremen.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Jan. 1, at 10:30 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Jan. 2, 30 miles north of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Leo, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Sidon, (Br.,) Martin, Liverpool Dec. 17, via Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 255 passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Brown.

Steamship Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Ship Witch of the Wave, (of Boston,) Todd, San Francisco Sept. 5, with wheat to master. Crossed the line in the Pacific Oct. 2, passed Cape Horn Nov. 2, crossed the line in the Atlantic Dec. 8, in lon. 39. Sept. 19, lat. 18 N., lon. 118, experienced a hurricane from N. W.; blowed away a closely-reefed maintopsail, carried away foretopgallantmast and topgallant-yard. At the same time, Daniel Sharp, seaman, aged 40 years, of Aberdeen, and Peter Hazer, of New-York, seaman, aged 26 years, fell from the foretopgallant-yard overboard, and were drowned.

Bark Dove, (new, 450 tons,) Munday, of and from Wilmington, Del., 3 ds., with corn meal to master.

Brig Susie J. Strout, Strout, Inagua 13 ds., with salt to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Excelsior, Cooper, of and from Bermuda 8 ds., in ballast to Duncan McColl.

Brig Harvest Queen, (of Bermuda,) Schultz, Carthagena Dec. 17, with coffee to Hoadley, Eno & Co. Left no vessels. Dec. 23, lat. 23 38, lon. 84 20, was in co. with brig John Welch, of Philadelphia, bound N. Dec. 30 and 31, had a gale from N. E.; shipped a sea which filled the decks, stove bulwarks and small boat.

Brig Ida, (of St. John, N. B.,) Betts, Para Nov. 16, St. Thomas Dec. 2, and East Harbor, T. I., Dec. 20, with salt to James W. Elwell & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Bounding Billow, for a Northern port in the United States.

Brig Belle of the Bay, Noyes, Matagorda, Texas, 22 ds., with cotton and hides to John W. Mott. Experienced heavy N. E. gales off Hatteras.

Schr. J. W. Haig, (of Philadelphia,) Hickman, Lavacca and Galveston 43 ds., via Hampton Roads Jan. 1, with cotton to N. L. McCready & Co. Has had continued head winds and calms during the entire passage. At about 2 o'clock this A. M., off Sandy Hook, was run into by an inward-bound Br. steamship; carried away bowsprit, jibboom, windlass, cutwater and all her head-gear.

Schr. Ralph Post, Davis, Malaga 40 ds., with fruit to master. Dec. 2, lat. 25, lon. 20, spoke brig Machias, from Malaga for New-York.

Schr. Freda W. Alston, (of Provincetown, Cummings, Ponce, P. R., Dec. 20, with oranges to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. J. P. Auger, (of Brookhaven,) Aldrich, Demerara 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to A. Abbott.

Schr. J. B. Myers, Rich, Richmond, Va., 8 ds., to W. H. Newman.

Schr. Mary A. Heyer, Attridge, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. Sally Merritt, (wrecker,) Walton, Absecom, to North Atlantic Wrecking Co.

Schr. Dwight Davidson, Ketchem, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. Maxon Rogers, Reinhardt, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. San Juan, Brooker, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. Decatur Oaks, Berry, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. Moses Van Name, Van Name, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Tysoia, Newcomb, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. Flying Cloud, Campbell, Virginia 2 ds., oysters.
Schr. Henry Cole, Decker, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Minnie, Barlow, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Muskee, Maul, Melville, N. J.
Schr. Helen Mar, Winant, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.
Schr. Maggie P. Smith, Grace, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Mentiline, Concklin, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Mary Parker, Parker, Virginia, with oysters.
Schr. Alice Hardy, Pearsall, Virginia 2 ds., oysters.
Schr. R. Mason, Martling, Virginia, with oysters.
Schr. A. H. Cranmer, Cranmer, Richmond, Va.
Schr. Lola Montez, Pettigrew, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Rogers, Neal, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Forest Home, Thorne, Virginia.
Schr. Highland Chief, Freeman, Virginia.
Schr. Excelsior, Bunce, Cold Spring.
Schr. Bartlett, Brown, Riker's Island.

SAILED—Steamship Prometheus, for Baltimore.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 3—Arr. steamers City of Port-au-Prince, from Savannah; McClellan, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; bark C. V. Minot, Mobile.

Also arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; schr. Mary Standish, from Hoboken.

Below—Brig Hildegard, from Gefle.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 3—Sld. steamship E. B. Souder, for New-York; schr. Minerva, from Matanzas; schr. J. Whitehouse, Wilmington, N. C.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 3—Arr. bark Rachel Bateman, from Pensacola for Boston.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 3—At anchor in West Bay, Ephraim Williams, of New-York, from Dix Island, Me., for Washington.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3—Sld. steamer Bienville, for New-York; bark Saticola, Liverpool; brigs Kate Upham and Monticello, for Boston; Francis A. Bard, for Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 3—The steamship Mary Sanford, brig Fannie, and schrs. John, Helene, Pathway and M. C. Hart, are detained below by adverse winds.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam-frigate Wampanoag, Capt. Nichols, returned from her trial trip from sea this afternoon, and anchored in the North River.

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1867.

LIGHTHOUSE AT DEEP-WATER SHOALS, JAMES RIVER, VIRGINIA.—Official information is hereby given that a screw-pile lighthouse has been erected at Deep-Water Shoals in the James River, Virginia, to take the place of the one destroyed by ice last Winter.

The light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of the 15th January, 1868, when the light-vessel now marking the station will be withdrawn.

The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the sixth order, the focal plane being 35 feet above ordinary tides, and the light can be seen in clear weather a distance of nine miles. By order.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Spoken, &c.

Lina—Br. bark, from San Francisco for Lynn, England, Oct. 10, lat. 50 N., lon. 88.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Dec. 20, brig Sparkling Sea, condemned, and a Br. schr. from Halifax, N. S., just arrived.

At Demerara, Dec. 17, brig Hattie Eaton, for Baltimore, ldg., and others before reported.

At Inagua, Dec. 20, bark Morning Star, for New-York in 8 ds.; brig Ellis, from Baltimore, dischg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 3—1:20 P. M.—The steamship Belgian, Capt. Graham, from Portland, has arrived here en route to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 3—Evening.—The Royal Mail steamship Russia, Capt. Cook, which left New-York on the 25th ult., arrived at this port to-day, and subsequently sailed for Liverpool.

THERE ARE BUT VERY FEW people who do not suffer from cold or sweaty feet.

The cause is exclusion of the air.

The remedy is admission of the air. The Patent Elastic, Ventilating Inner Soles apply the air, absorb and remove the natural perspiration of the feet, cause a free circulation of the blood and produce warmth, comfort and pleasure to the wearer. Price, $1 per pair. Sold by boot and shoe dealers. E. A. HILL, Proprietor, No. 7 Union-st., Boston.

HENRY ELLIOTT, No. 10 Warren-st., New-York, Wholesale Agent.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 155, Jan. 3, 1868.

26, 11, 44, 14, 38, 31, 70, 65, 45, 37, 29, 8, 73, 76.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 156, Jan. 3, 1868.

45, 56, 47, 43, 5, 40, 53, 65, 27, 60, 57, 42, 51, 58, 38.

STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 55, Jan. 3, 1868.

22, 18, 65, 39, 44, 50, 27, 43, 2, 51, 17, 15, 30.

STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 56, Jan. 3, 1868.

18, 51, 36, 21, 50, 38, 61, 72, 48, 43, 27, 64, 1, 71, 2.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. GALLAGHER & BROTHER, No. 310 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

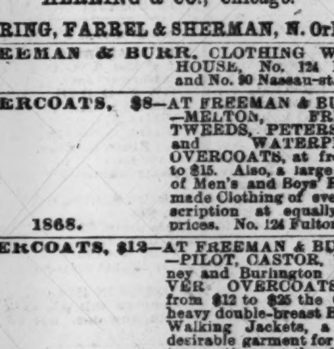
CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 153 Fulton-st.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SMOKING JACKETS, AND OTHER NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS, ALL MARKED DOWN. BEST YORK MILLS SHIRTS THREE DOLLARS EACH. DEVLIN & CO., BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST., BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.

30,000 FRANCS ! !

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR.....London.
WORLD'S FAIR.....New-York.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.....Paris.



AND Winner of the Wager OF 30,000 FRANCS ! ! ($6,000 IN GOLD,)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

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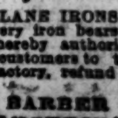
CLOVER-LEAF  TRADE-MARK.

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